

Table with exchange rates for various currencies including US, UK, and others.

Mideast Accord Holds Promise and Perils

Arab Nations Face Era of Turmoil As They Meet Demand for Change

By Caryle Murphy

CAIRO — The Israeli-Palestinian peace accord signed last week propelled the Middle East into a new era that holds out the promise of peace and prosperity, but not without some initial confusion and ferment, officials, diplomats and analysts in the region say.

Naqib. "In a historic sense, it's like what happened in the Soviet Union in 1985" under Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

As in the former Soviet Union, the first aftershocks of the Middle East's breakthrough are most likely to bring turmoil and strife to the region, placing long-entrenched Arab rulers under stress. Arab states will have to find a new basis for inter-Arab cooperation and unity without the common struggle against the enemy, Israel.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Yitzhak Rabin of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, belatedly dragged the Middle East into the post-Cold War era.

The global change that has ended communism in Russia, given the United States its first baby-boomer president, upended Japan's governing party, ushered in open societies in Eastern Europe and spelled the end of apartheid in South Africa may now reshape the political and economic landscape of the Middle East.

If they fail, the centuries-old triangle of Arab rivalry grounded in Damascus, Cairo and Baghdad could gain new momentum. At the same time, an end to the state of war with Israel means that authoritarian Arab regimes must come up with a new explanation to their people for maintaining police regimes and restricting political freedoms.

The long-term outlook is brighter. If the Arab-Israeli breakthrough proceeds to a successful conclusion over the next several years, its impact will be felt in almost every sphere of life, from telephone communications, to air travel, to banking laws, analysts predict. It will have profound repercussions on the politics.

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Foreign Ministers Act Coolly To Arafat's Defense of Pact

Washington Post Service

CAIRO — Yasser Arafat got a polite but cool reception from Arab foreign ministers here Sunday as he defended his decision to sign the Israeli-Palestinian accord last week, which he called the first step toward a more comprehensive peace.

It was the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman's first meeting with senior Arab officials since disclosures of his secret negotiations with Israel that culminated in the peace agreement signed with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel in Washington.

"We are standing at the threshold of a new stage in our history," Mr. Arafat said. But the agreement "is only the basis for an interim solution and the forerunner to a final settlement, which must be based on complete withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian lands, especially Holy Jerusalem," he told 19 foreign

ministers at Arab League headquarters here.

"Overpolite" and "very cool" was how one Arab League official summed up the audience's response after Mr. Arafat's one-hour speech. The foreign ministers of Syria, Lebanon and Jordan, countries that have expressed dismay at

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Israeli soldiers standing by as demonstrators, protesting the Arab-Israeli peace agreement, moved by them in Gaza City on Sunday.

Voter Protest In Hamburg Knocks Down Main Parties

Far Right Makes Gains As Social Democrats Lose Longtime Majority

By Steven Kinzer

HAMBURG — In a dramatic demonstration of political discontent, voters in Hamburg turned their backs on all three mainstream political parties on Sunday and cast tens of thousands of ballots for parties that offer radical or untraditional programs.

The results suggested that Germans are in a volatile mood as they enter 1994, a "super election year" in which seven new state governments, as well as a new chancellor and parliament, are to be chosen.

Neither of the two far-right parties that presented candidates in Hamburg won the 5 percent of the vote necessary to propel them into the state legislature. But one of the parties, the Republicans, led by a former member of the Waffen SS, won 4.7 percent. Another far-right party, the German People's Union, won 2.9 percent. Bitter feuding between the leaders of the parties prevented them from presenting a joint slate of candidates, which would almost certainly have attracted enough votes to win legislative seats.

Günter Verheugen, the manager of the Social Democratic Party, said, "I am deeply disturbed that so many right-wing voters were possible in a cosmopolitan port city like Hamburg."

Mayor Henning Voscherau, a Social Democrat, appeared likely to retain his post, but his party, which has governed Hamburg almost without interruption since 1946, will have to form a coalition with another party. The Social Democrats won 40 percent of the vote, down from 48 percent in 1991.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union suffered even greater losses. It took just 25.4 percent of the vote, compared with 35 percent two years ago.

"This must alarm every democratic politician in Germany," Mr. Voscherau said.

Peter Hintze, the secretary-general of the Christian Democrats, called the results "the worst ever since the war" for both major parties.

The biggest winner in the election was the left-oriented Green Party, which won 13.4 percent of the vote, almost double its 1991 total and more than it has won in any election since it was founded two decades ago. Krista Sager, the leader of Hamburg's Greens, asserted during her campaign that the party had matured beyond its unruly, radical image.

"Now you can invite us into your homes," Miss Sager said before the voting. "We don't wear purple mesh stockings any more, and our hair doesn't look like exploding steel wool. We no longer live off shrill slogans."

The only other party whose followers were pleased with the results was the new Independent party. Its candidates refused to take positions on any issue and promised only that they would listen to and represent the interests of the people. Instead took 5.8 percent of the vote.

Among those most disappointed by the results were leaders of the centrist Free Democrats, who are part of Chancellor Kohl's coalition in Bonn. Long Germany's third-biggest

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Ex-Communists Rebound in Polish Vote

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — Poland's former Communists took a strong lead in parliamentary elections Sunday, according to an exit poll that showed a big swing to the left in a rebuff for economic reforms four years after the end of Communist rule.

The first official results were not expected until Monday.

Despite the apparent outcome, there was no guarantee that the Democratic Left Alliance, would be able to put together a governing coalition, although it would have the first chance as the leading vote-getter.

Economists say market reforms will continue, though perhaps more slowly, because they have probably gone too far to be reversed in the short term. They ruled out a return to old-style communism.

Some 35 parties and alliances vied for the 460 seats in parliament's lower house. However, only 15 were running nationwide and only 5 or 6 were expected to receive the votes required to gain seats.

Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka's govern-

ment, the fourth and most durable since Solidarity opposition movement ushered in democracy in 1989, has won wide international praise for helping make Poland into Eastern Europe's biggest economic success story. More than half the population now works in the private sector.

But the dismantling of the socialist state has caused painful dislocation, hitting farmers, the elderly and workers in failing state-owned industries the hardest.

"We are aware of the historic nature of this moment," said Alexander Kwasniewski, head of the Democratic Left Alliance.

The exit poll, reported by Polish television, was based on polling of 40,000 people in more than 1,000 voting stations.

The result appeared to signal a backlash

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Kiosk

Demjanjuk Is Free to Leave Israel

JERUSALEM (NYT) — The "Ivan the Terrible" case finally ended Sunday when an Israeli Supreme Court justice cleared the way for John Demjanjuk's immediate departure, rejecting appeals for a new war-crimes trial.

Mr. Demjanjuk, 73, is now free to leave Israel at any time. His attorney said family members in Cleveland planned to fly here and take him back to the United States.

A federal appeals court in Ohio, where the

Ukrainian-born Mr. Demjanjuk settled after World War II, has begun an investigation into whether he was improperly stripped of his U.S. citizenship in 1981.

General News President Clinton and his senior advisers are launching a campaign to explain the administration's policy on foreign affairs. Page 3.

Business/Finance Time Warner is reorganizing its magazines in a cost-cutting move. Page 11.

Sports China gave assurances that it will take part in the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta. Page 15.

Books Page 5. Bridge Page 5. Crossword Page 18.

France Stokes The Fires of Trade Dispute

By Tom Buerkle

BRUSSELS — France repeated on Sunday hints that it would veto a farm agreement between the European Community and the United States, an accord that is considered vital to a worldwide trade deal.

"France notes that under any possible outcome, the Community cannot conclude a GATT agreement without a unanimous decision by the 12 member states," the prime minister's office said in a statement issued after a meeting of key French ministers.

The statement said it "is now clearly established" that the Blair House accord, named for the Washington building in which it was signed, "is incompatible" with the European Community's Common Agricultural Policy.

The French officials were meeting before an EC farm summit meeting on Monday. That session is unlikely to resolve the long-running trans-Atlantic standoff on agriculture because the dispute is the toughest kind of trade fight: a battle for shares of a stagnant market.

Thirty years of government largesse have turned Europe from a major food importer to the world's second-largest exporter, behind the United States. In grain, the biggest area of farm trade, Europe has taken about 17 percent of the world market, and the subsidies have been so successful in bolstering yields that EC farmers are fast approaching competitiveness with their U.S. counterparts.

Professor Michael Murphy of the department of land economics at Cambridge University said the farm dispute was "just about the narrowness of world markets and the poor prospects for farmers in the United States, Canada and Australia if Europe continues its march of technological progress."

The Blair House agreement between the Community and the United States would dash that prospect, however, by forcing Europe to cut its subsidized farm exports by about a third over six years. That explains why France, by far the largest EC farm exporter, is threatening to veto the pact even if it forces the collapse of the seven-year-old global trade talks known as the Uruguay Round. Those talks are being held

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FUNERAL IN MOGADISHU — A Somali sprinkling water Sunday on the grave of a woman killed by a mortar shell. Mourners blamed United Nations forces. In a U.S. search for followers of General Mohammed Farah Aidid, one Somali was reported killed.

Remarks on the Holocaust Entangle a Kohl Protégé

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's candidate for president was sharply criticized on Sunday for saying that Germans should put their dark past behind them, but conservatives rallied to his support with the argument that West Germans must get used to East Germans addressing issues in their own way after being kept quiet for 40 years under Communist rule.

The candidate, Steffen Heitmann, has attracted a storm of criticism over remarks ranging from the Holocaust to European union.

Ignatz Bubis, head of the central council of Germany's small Jewish community, criticized Mr. Heitmann on Sunday by saying the candidate is saying what he thinks people want to hear, rather than setting a moral example.

Mr. Heitmann was reported by Süddeutsche Zeitung as saying that Germany's special role had ended with reunification three years ago and that it was time to put the Holocaust "in its proper place" in history.

Mr. Bubis, in an interview with Bild am Sonntag, said: "Contrary to what Heitmann has declared, the German postwar period did not end with unification. Just as before we must deal with the war and the postwar history and must not put it aside in the files."

"Heitmann's remarks are often ambiguous and aimed at giving right-wing extremists new arguments," he said, adding that he could not imagine Mr. Heitmann becoming president of all Germans.

Hermann Otto Solms, parliamentary leader of the liberal Free Democrats, the junior partner in Mr. Kohl's coalition, agreed. "The latest remarks make me doubt if he has really understood the people of our country and German history," Mr. Solms said, according to Bild am Sonntag.

But Michael Glos, a leader of the Christian Social Union, the Bavarian sister party of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union, said Mr. Heitmann's views marked a healthy break with liberal trends in Germany. "All criticism against Heitmann is incomprehensible and unfair," Mr. Glos was reported as saying by the Welt am Sonntag.

Kurt Biedenkopf, the Christian Democratic premier of the eastern state of Saxony, where Mr. Heitmann is justice minister, said West Germans must get used to a different approach to issues by East Germans.

"The controversy over him is characteristic of West Germany, not of Heitmann," Mr. Biedenkopf said. "He is a man who uses the language in a straightforward way and speaks his mind."

It was the fourth dispute over the little-known East German's views since Mr. Kohl named him as his favorite to replace President Richard von Weizsäcker in May.

Mr. Heitmann is also under fire for making remarks perceived as strongly critical of the

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The Clinton Health-Care Plan: First You'll See It, Then You Won't

By David S. Broder and Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON — When President Bill Clinton formally unveils his health-care plan in a broadcast speech on Wednesday night, he will present it as a way to provide huge savings in runaway medical costs in the United States.

The gift card will guarantee every American lifetime access to good doctors and hospitals. But it will be a long time — if ever — before that package is seen again.

It will be chopped up and sent down almost a

dozen congressional tracks, each strewn with hazards. The path to a White House bill-signing ceremony has been mined by competing causes of House and Senate members and by interest groups that will swarm over Capitol Hill.

Two dozen major players in the White House and the cabinet, in Congress and lobbyist groups, agreed in interviews on a few key points. They agree that the possibility of substantive legislation was greater than it had been in a generation, but that the risks were very high of the Clinton plan's being wrecked by dis-

agreements over its finances, structure and basic philosophy.

The law that emerges — if there is one — could bear slight resemblance to the original Clinton design.

"We have to be humble about a process like this," said Donna E. Shalala, secretary of health and human services. "I refuse to apologize if we learn something from a public dialogue with Congress and the people that causes us to change things."

That has been stressed by Hillary Rodham

Clinton, the head of the president's health-care task force, and her top lieutenant, Ira Magaziner, in meetings with Congress and lobbying groups last week.

Congressional leaders are equally realistic about the prospects.

"You're not going to pass this with 380 votes in the House," said Richard A. Gephardt, a Missouri Democrat and the majority leader. "If we're lucky we'll get 250," barely 30 more than the minimum.

George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine, the Senate majority leader, said solid Republican

opposition could sustain a death-dealing filibuster.

"We cannot pass a bill without Republican support," he said. "That's a fact. That is a powerful incentive to be open and cooperative."

Opponents of the measure — conservative Republicans in the House and Senate and lobbyists for insurance companies, for small businesses and for significant parts of the pharmaceutical industry — are mounting campaigns to defeat the Clinton plan. But important ele-

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سكوا من الأصل

Q & A: William Kennedy and His Universal City

The American novelist William Kennedy, Pulitzer Prize-winning author of "Ironweed," "Billy Phelan's Greatest Game," "Legs," and most recently "Very Old Bones," was made a commander of the Order of Arts and Letters by the French government last week. He spoke in Paris with Amy Hollowell of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. "Very Old Bones" has just been published in Europe. Your work is so much about Albany, New York. What is the appeal for Europeans?
 A. They seem to take to it. I've had about seven or eight interviews this week. Some of the interviewers have read every book, and they want to know all about Albany. But they're very sophisticated readers who are interested in writing styles and who take Albany the way I like it to be taken. You don't have to live there to understand it. It's a universal city for me.
 Q. Are you working on another novel?
 A. Yes, I'm on page 12. I've been working on it since 1977. But it wasn't cooked until about three weeks or a month ago, and I finally got it started. I've got the whole thing pretty much worked out in my

head, but I couldn't start until there was nothing else to work out. Then I wrote a sentence. And it started.
 Q. Is it about the Phelan family, like the other novels?
 A. No. It's about the people next door. It's the Daugherty family. If you've read "Billy Phelan," the new novel is in there. It's about Edward Daugherty, who's a playwright who gets messed up in a love-scandal in 1908 and then writes a play about it.
 Q. How do you work? Do you write long hand or use a computer?
 A. I went to the computer in 1990.
 Q. Why do you tend to write more about the earlier part of the century than about the '90s?
 A. It's not real to me yet, the '90s. What I like to have is the congealed time, the perfect history. It's something that I can look at and see in the round, and know from beginning to end what has happened. That's comforting.
 I have these characters who mean so much to me and stand for so much to me now. I was colored by my own childhood in the '30s and '40s. It seems like a more fascinating time to me. Just because it's over and done with, it means something to

me in my memory and that's important to the imagination, I suppose.
 Fiction for me has to come up from nowhere. I invent everything.
 Q. Whom do you admire among American writers today?
 A. Cormac McCarthy, Don DeLillo, Richard Ford, I always read what Bellow publishes, Philip Roth. Toni Morrison is an excellent writer. Alice McDermott I like very much. She gives you a full feeling about whatever it is she's writing.
 I was very fond of Ray Carver's writing. I'm sorry he died. He was getting better and better. His last story is a masterpiece — "The Errand" — it's about the death of Chekhov, who died much the way Ray did, of lung disease.
 Q. Are there any old-fashioned editors around anymore? It seems to be marketing people who run publishing these days.
 A. The problem I hear all the time from all editors is that there is a cutting away of money for new literary fiction. There has always been room for "The Bridges of Madison County" or John Grisham — a big novel about a family and there's going to be trouble.
 It used to be that editors would take a

chance on young writers. I think there are probably still some editors out there looking for those Jay McInerches of tomorrow, that first novel that's going to take off.
 Q. Do you identify with Francis Phelan? (Phelan, a down-and-out, philosophical drunkard, is the central character in "Ironweed.")
 A. I was never a bum, so far as anybody knows. I played baseball as a kid and I had an uncle who was a big leaguer. I used my uncle's career in some way, but my uncle was a teetotaler, he lived home and never left really except to go play baseball. Then he died working for city hall. I suppose some of Francis's ideas are an extension of my own ideas, it's always the way. But that's more life observed and imagined than transcribed. It's not my life. I know what it means to wake up with a hangover. I never slept in the woods. I've seen guys get up out of the woods after sleeping there.
 Q. What advice would you give yourself if you were to go back and learn writing again?
 A. I would try to find a way to have my work get into the hands of a serious writer who would be able to criticize it. That's what these workshops do.

Bosnians Flout Truce As Envoys Draft Pact

SARAJEVO — Bosnian Muslims and Croats battled for a strategic central Bosnian valley and the city of Mostar on Sunday, flouting a truce agreed to by their political leaders.
 The fighting in the Lasva Valley and elsewhere jeopardized diplomatic efforts to end the 17-month war.
 Croatian radio reported 9 people killed and more than 30 wounded in a Muslim artillery barrage on Vitez on Sunday and three civilians killed in the nearby village of Pobos.
 In Zagreb, negotiators pushed ahead in their efforts to work out a Bosnian peace agreement in time for a possible signing in Sarajevo on Tuesday.
 "They will be working today trying to breach the gap," John Mills, a spokesman for the mediators Lord Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg, said from the Croatian port of Split.
 Bosnia's president, Alija Izetbegovic, a Muslim, said he doubted that a peace accord could be signed at the planned meeting of Muslim, Croatian and Serbian leaders.
 "I personally don't see it and I told Owen that," Mr. Izetbegovic said on Bosnian radio Saturday.
 Lord Owen, after meeting President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia and the Bosnian Croat leader, Mate Boban, said an agreement was "fantastically close," but it was still not certain that the proposed Sarajevo meeting would be held.
 The hurdle is a Muslim demand for an additional 4 percent of territory to the 30 percent assigned to them, and access to the sea. Serbs, who would get 52 percent, and Croats, 18 percent, have refused to yield more ground.
 Prospects for a settlement slipped further after British UN forces said Muslim troops inflicted heavy casualties in an attack against Croatian positions along a 32-kilometer (20-mile) stretch of the Lasva Valley on Saturday.
 That fighting was in violation of a military truce agreed to last week by political leaders of the two factions. Their military chiefs had pledged to uphold the truce.
 Croatian radio said all Croat Defense positions between Vitez and Novi Travnik in central Bosnia were under constant attack.
 Muslims and Croats were reportedly exchanging artillery, heavy machine-gun and small-arms fire on the highway connecting Vitez and Busovaca, where the Croatian forces have their headquarters.
 The radio controlled by Bosnian Muslims confirmed the fighting in the area, saying Muslim forces were on a counter-offensive in Vitez, Novi Travnik and Busovaca.
 UN Protection Force officers, who earlier claimed that the ceasefire appeared to be consolidating, confirmed fighting north and south of Vitez, Jablanica and Fojnica.
 Sarajevo radio said Sunday that "Mostar was burning yesterday with at least 15 killed and over 40 wounded."

WORLD BRIEFS

27 Arrested in London Street Fights

LONDON (Reuters) — The police said Sunday that they had arrested 27 people during street battles between opponents and supporters of a British racist elected last week to a local council.
 Dozens of supporters of the far-right British National Party, some of them with shaved heads, fought with hundreds of protesters bearing placards of the Anti-Nazi League. The fighting centered on Brick Lane, where the league had called a demonstration to protest the election Thursday of Derek Beackon in the Millwall area of East London.
 Mr. Beackon's victory was the first for a racist party in Britain since 1976 and was attacked by all mainstream parties. Racial tension has risen in the area, still seething over the beating of a 17-year-old Bangladeshi by a gang of nine whites last week.

Cambodian Crown Awaits Sihanouk

PHNOM PENH (Reuters) — The Cambodian parliament adopted a new democratic constitution on Sunday, paving the way for Prince Norodom Sihanouk to return this week and reclaim the throne he vacated in favor of his father in 1955.
 A government spokesman said the legislature had ended four days of debate on the charter, providing a fresh political basis for Cambodia after decades of violent power struggles. Prince Sihanouk is expected to return from Beijing on Thursday and to sign the constitution on Friday.
 "The debate is finished," an aide to Co-President Hun Sen said. His fellow co-president, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, who is Prince Sihanouk's son, said, "There will be no changes to the constitution — the constitution is adopted."

Cuba Aids U.S. Agents in Drug Case

WASHINGTON (LAT) — In a step that may signal a significant change in U.S. relations with the government of Fidel Castro, American drug agents flew to Cuba and took custody of two suspected cocaine smugglers who had been held for more than a month by Cuban authorities. The two suspects, both U.S. residents, were flown to Miami to face drug charges.
 The operation on Saturday represented the first time the United States and Cuba have cooperated openly in such a case, suggesting that the Clinton administration may be ready to widen its contacts with the Castro government, a Washington expert on U.S.-Cuban relations said.
 The suspects were identified by Cuban authorities as Jorge Roberto Lam Rojas, 33, and Jose Angel Clemente Alvarez, 31, according to Jim Sheidt, a spokesman for the Drug Enforcement Administration in Miami. They were to appear before a federal magistrate Monday on charges of smuggling 720 pounds (325 kilograms) of cocaine aboard their speedboat.

Foes Agree to Abkhazia Withdrawal

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Georgian and Abkhazian representatives signed an agreement on Sunday to withdraw their forces from the war zone in Abkhazia, the Russian press agency Iar-Tass said.
 The warring sides signed an agreement on the simultaneous withdrawal of troops and hardware from the conflict zone and on pulling out armed formations within 24 hours, the agency said. It said the agreement was reached at three-way talks in the Black Sea resort of Sochi, attended by representatives of Russia, Georgia and Abkhazia.
 A July 28 peace deal between the warring sides broke down last Thursday when Abkhazian separatists launched a major offensive against Georgian government forces.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Muslim militants fired at a Nile cruise boat carrying 22 French tourists at Asyut in Upper Egypt but missed it, security sources said Sunday. They said the boat was about 375 kilometers (230 miles) south of Cairo, when gunmen opened fire from the west bank. It was the second attack on a tourist boat in Upper Egypt in less than a week. (Reuters)

The Eastern & Oriental Express, the Asian version of the luxury Orient Express, began its inaugural run in Singapore on Sunday. The train will run weekly from Singapore to Bangkok, covering the one-way trip of 1,943 kilometers (1,200 miles) in two nights and one full day. Prices begin at about \$1,000. (Reuters)

In-flight telephones will be available on British Airways domestic routes starting in February, the airline announced Sunday. The phones will be fitted in arm rests and activated by credit cards.

Nearly half of Italy's passenger trains were halted Sunday by a wildcat strike of locomotive engineers over layoffs and other grievances. Officials said most long-distance service was normal. The strike began Saturday and was expected to end Monday.

This Week's Holidays
 Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:
 TUESDAY: Armenia, Belize.
 WEDNESDAY: Bhutan, Mali.
 THURSDAY: Japan.
 FRIDAY: Bolivia, Dominican Republic.
 SATURDAY: Israel, Mozambique, Rwanda.
 Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

HEALTH: Plan Will Be Sculpted

Continued from Page 1
 members of big business share the view of organized labor, retiree and consumer organizations that the health-care system needs a major overhaul, and they are signaling their readiness to negotiate.
 Hospitals and physicians, whose adamant opposition defeated attempts by five previous Democratic presidents to create a system of universal health care, are anything but united in their determination to defeat this bill.
 The altered lobby lineup — as well as the readiness of Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the Senate minority leader, to line up Republican support for a measure that incorporates some of the main elements of the bill — gives hope to administration supporters.
 Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, who has been in this fight for 30 years, said, "We've never had a better opportunity to achieve our goals."
 After the presidential address to a joint session of Congress on Wednesday and appearances on Sept. 28 and 29 by Mrs. Clinton before congressional committees, months of hard slogging lie ahead.
 The administration has promised draft legislation within two to



OUT OF THE HOSPITAL — Mother Teresa, 83, praying at Calcutta's B.M. Birla Heart Research Center after being released Sunday following heart angioplasty. She was told to rest.

three weeks. At least three committees in the House — Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce, and Education and Labor — will have major pieces of the proposal. In the Senate, most of the action will be centered in the Finance Committee and the Labor and Human Resources Committee.
 Committee hearings will continue for months. Mr. Kennedy has set the most ambitious timetable for his Labor and Human Resources Committee, telling members he will schedule two hearings a week in Washington and one in each of their home states for about six weeks, then move to markup before the Christmas break. If Congress adjourns in mid-November, he says, he may call the committee back for three or four days of intensive work to finish their section in time for consideration at the start of 1994.
 More typical, and some would say, more realistic, is the schedule envisioned by John D. Dingell, Democrat of Michigan, the chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee. He said that hearings would go on for the rest of this year, that bills would be reported next spring and that floor votes on separate measures and the final conference report would end next fall.
 House Democrats are divided over the best approach to health care, and most House Republicans appear disposed to shoot down almost anything Mr. Clinton offers or to suggest a set of reforms in insurance practices and medical liability rules that offer little ground for compromise with major Democratic options. The White House and most key congressional Democrats see no more than 30 or 40 Republican votes for the final measure.
 In the Senate, the prospects for a bipartisan package are brighter.

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Bosnia Prospect: Peace Could Test Clinton Resolve

By R. W. Apple Jr.
 New York Times Service
 WASHINGTON — With a settlement of the war in Bosnia perhaps closer, President Bill Clinton may be forced in coming weeks to confront the prospect of sending a large contingent of American troops to the Balkans as part of an international peacekeeping force.
 Despite reports last week from Geneva that an agreement was near between the Muslim-led Bosnian government and its Serbian foes, almost all the details remain to be worked out if talks resume on Tuesday in Sarajevo as planned. Lord Owen, the European Community mediator, cautioned Saturday that the date was not firm, but said an accord seemed "fantastically close."
 The promise of peace at last could well prove illusory, as it has on so many occasions over the last two years. But if it does not, Mr. Clinton is committed — "absolutely, firmly committed," in the words of a top State Department official — to send a force of about 25,000 soldiers and Marines, the equivalent of a reinforced division, to help keep what could be a very uneasy peace between the country's three warring ethnic factions. It would be a grave and perilous step.
 Or is he? In the light of Mr. Clinton's past record on the issue, which has been marked by many starts and stops, some remain dubious about his commitment. Among them is one of the closest students of Bosnian policy outside the government, a former State De-

partment official, who said, "I'm skeptical he'll actually do it."
 Political aides to the president, as opposed to foreign-policy advisers, also question whether Mr. Clinton has entirely settled the matter.
 "It's one thing to say, as he has, that if there is a peace settlement, we will send troops under certain conditions," one aide said. "It's another to be faced with an actual settlement and to sign the orders."
 Another, higher-ranking White House aide put it this way: "My sense is that this

is a theoretical level of commitment around here. But to do this on the eve of the health-care debate, while we are trying to push NAFTA through — with the Middle East a major new priority, when we're so short of money — you can be sure lots of people are going to say, 'Wait a minute.'"
 American diplomats and their foreign colleagues argue that a failure by Mr. Clinton to follow through on his pledges would not only constitute a violation of a moral obligation but badly damage American credibility abroad. For that reason if no other, they say, Mr. Clinton will summon the will to send American troops, however risky he and others may consider such a step.
 The president has not even begun to develop a national consensus behind U.S. involve-

ment in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Indeed, he has never clearly said what national interest he believes is at stake. Partly as a result, opinion polls show a striking lack of public engagement with the issue of Bosnia.
 Arguing the case will not be easy. This is no proxy war, with a Soviet Union backing one side and the United States the other. No major ally is threatened. No precious resource is at stake, like the oil in the Gulf War. What is at stake is something less tangible, a moral issue, the right of national survival and self-determination.
 A considerable amount of maneuvering, probably at least a month's worth, would be required after the signing of an agreement and before the actual dispatch of troops, and that would give Mr. Clinton further time to rally public support.
 Any tendency toward caution is likely to be strengthened by several other elements, in addition to the administration's extremely full plate. The administration is already under fire, in Congress and elsewhere, for its commitment of U.S. troops to Somalia, where their role has never been clearly defined and where no exit date is in sight. Mr. Clinton is also eager to keep Washington's and the country's attention focused on domestic issues.
 Moreover, General John M. Shalikashvili, the next chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has expressed doubts about U.S. military involvement in the Balkans.
 In recent weeks, Mr. Clinton has publicly stated a number of conditions for American participation in the proposed 50,000-man peacekeeping force, conditions that those around him insist he had always privately harbored.
 The United States would take part, he has said, only in a fair, workable, and enforceable settlement, although he has never spelled out precisely what that rather vague formula might mean. He has said command of the force would have to rest with NATO, in which the United States has a decisive influence, and not with the United Nations, in which it does not. He has said Congress would have to give its formal approval.
 In an interview with The Washington Post last week, he sounded a new note of caution, suggesting that he would make only a "closed-end" commitment, he said: "I think there ought to be a limit as to how long we or anyone else would be there before someone else comes forward."
 If the Bosnian Muslims, the Croats, and the Serbs all sign an agreement, the State Department official said, the United States will first look at developments in Bosnia for signs that they are serious before proceeding further. "Does the shelling stop?" he asked. "Are there significant troop withdrawals? Can the convoys get through easily? Are there signs of good faith?"
 Meanwhile, said the official, the United States and France would have to complete conversations that they have been holding for several months about the structure of the peacekeeping force. France is not a part of the NATO military structure.

HAMBURG: A Sharp Rebuff to Mainstream Parties

Continued from Page 1
 party and accustomed to holding the balance of power, the Free Democrats won only 4 percent of the vote and thus will have no seats in the legislature. The chairman of

the Free Democrats in Hamburg, Robert Vogel, announced that he would quit his post as a result of the poor showing.
 Televised projections showed that the new state legislature would have 58 Social Democrats, 36 Christian Democrats, 19 Greens and 8 members of Instead.
 Several thousand leftist demonstrators converged on the City Hall as the polls closed. Police had feared violence if far-right parties won seats in the legislature, but after it became clear that they had failed to reach that goal, the demonstrators dispersed.
 The elections were held two years early. A constitutional court ruled in May that the 1991 election

was not valid because the Christian Democrats had selected their candidates illegally.
 Hamburg is a federal state as well as a city, and the mayor is also governor. It is the third smallest of Germany's 16 states, but the city is the second largest after Berlin and the richest city in Germany.
 The Christian Democrat dissident who filed the suit that led to that decision, Markus Wegner, quit the party and founded the Instead party.
 Nineteen parties and voter groups competed in the election, far more than ever before. Their presence, as well as the votes given to marginal parties, reflected the restlessness of German voters.

GERMANY: Protégé Is Assailed

Continued from Page 1
 European Community's Treaty on European Union, to which Mr. Kohl is deeply committed.
 He has also been criticized for suggesting that Germany might become swamped by foreigners and by arguing that women should stay at home rather than pursue a career.
 In the Süddeutsche Zeitung, Mr. Heitman said the killing of six million Jews by the Nazis was a unique episode that history would not repeat itself and that Germany must not have a special role "until the end of times."
 "The time has come — now that the postwar period is finally over after German unification — to put

this event in its proper place," he was quoted as saying.
 The Free Democratic Party favors the retired foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, for president, although he has refused to run. The Social Democrats are pressing for Johannes Rau, the popular Social Democratic premier of North Rhine-Westphalia state.
 The president is elected by a special assembly of parliamentarians and state legislators.
 An opinion poll published by Bild am Sonntag suggested that 54 percent of voters wanted Mr. Rau as president. Only 17 percent were for Mr. Heitman. He enjoyed greater support in East Germany than in the West. (Reuters, AP)

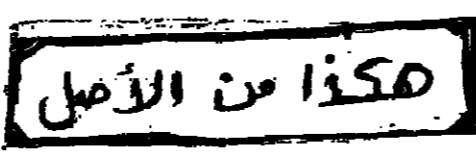
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STATESIDE / CAMPAIGN MISCHIEF

At Rally for Democrat, Perot Hammers Away At Trade Agreement

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

LANSING, Michigan — In the first grand demonstration of the mischief he has in store as the 1994 elections approach, Ross Perot was the headliner at a rally here for Senator Donald W. Riegle Jr., infighting officials of both Mr. Riegle's Democratic Party and their Republican opposition.

Mr. Riegle, who faces a tough re-election campaign next year, invited Mr. Perot to join him Saturday on the steps of the state capitol to attack the Clinton administration's drive for congressional approval of the North American Free Trade Agreement, which is opposed by the numerous wage earners in the senator's constituency.

Mr. Riegle's invitation to Mr. Perot was especially galling to White House officials because President Bill Clinton has agreed to attend a Riegle fund-raising event a month from now.

While the event was orchestrated by Mr. Riegle, it was Mr. Perot who stole the show.

Mr. Riegle clearly benefited by being on the stage with the Texan. Mr. Riegle's popular support has dwindled in the last two years in the aftermath of a rebuke by the Senate for his efforts to intervene with federal regulators on behalf of

Charles H. Keating Jr., the former savings and loan operator.

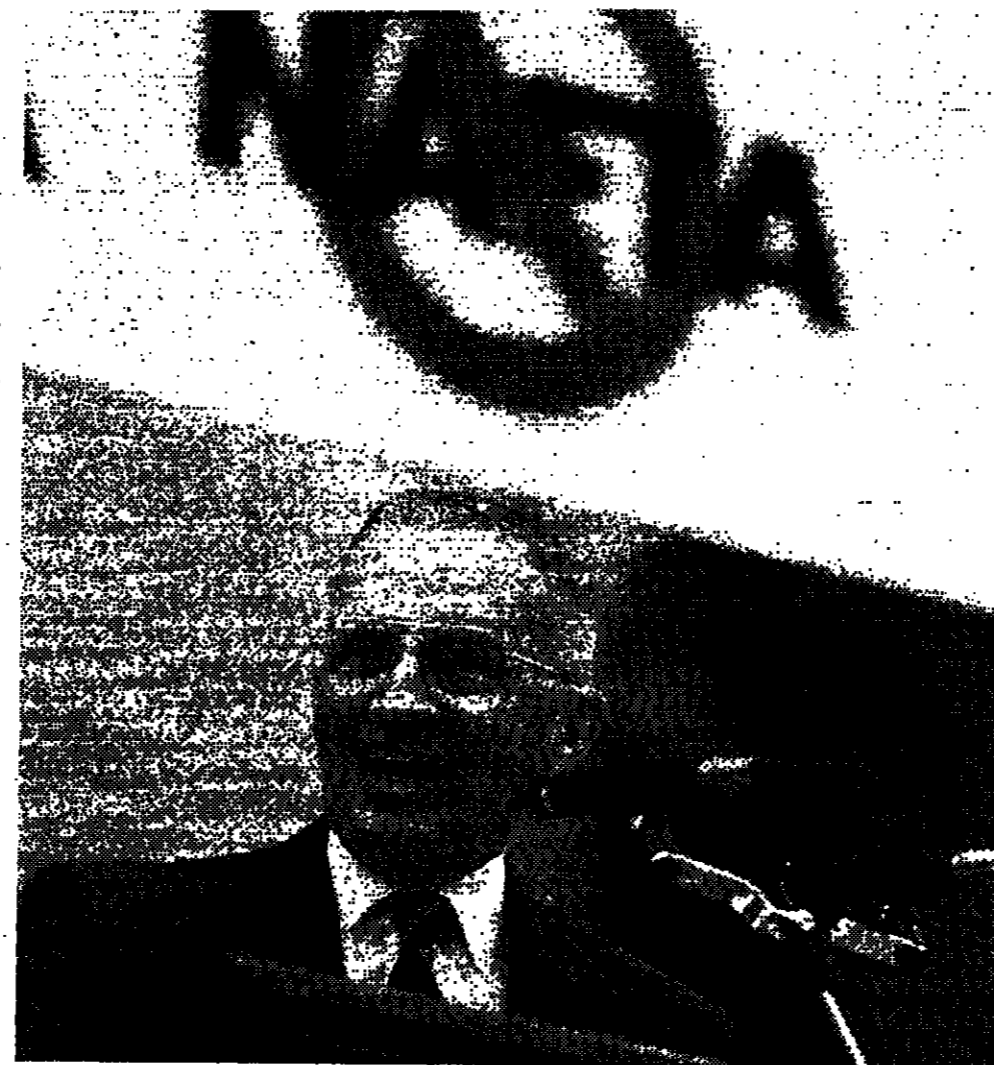
Mr. Riegle praised Mr. Perot for having "the guts to stand up and give important leadership" against the trade accord. Though he repeatedly applauded Mr. Perot's remarks, the senator was careful not to attack President Clinton himself, saying only, "On this issue, we've agreed to disagree."

But Mr. Perot, in an obvious allusion to Mr. Clinton's efforts to avoid the Vietnam draft, asked the audience to shout if they had served in the armed forces. "You guys and women were willing to fight for this country," he said. "Well, let me ask you this: Are you willing to fight to keep your jobs?"

The roar of approval from the union-dominated audience was another illustration that labor groups, who argue that the trade accord will send many factory jobs to Mexico, adore Mr. Perot.

Mr. Riegle's motive in allying with Mr. Perot is to solidify support among union members, whose help will be crucial in the Democratic primary.

One thing somewhat marred the moment for Mr. Riegle: A plane buzzed over the Capitol trailing a banner that said: "Remember the Keating 5. Dump Riegle."



Ross Perot, at a rally in Lansing, Michigan, denouncing the North American Free Trade Agreement.

Clinton and 3 Aides Primed To Defend Foreign Policy

By Daniel Williams and Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton and senior advisers, with four speeches in eight days, launch their first major effort to explain administration foreign policy and scotch suspicions that Mr. Clinton is leading a retreat from the world stage.

"In a period when there is no one word that easily captures the foundation of our policies, such as anti-communism or containment, the president wants to build a case to the American people for involvement and leadership," an administration official said.

"Retrenchment would be a mistake," said another. "We would lull ourselves into thinking that no threats exist until it is too late. If there is one theme throughout the speeches, it is an attack on neo-isolationism."

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher opens the campaign Monday with a speech largely dealing with the U.S. role in the Middle East. The following day, W. Anthony Lake, Mr. Clinton's national security adviser, will speak on "the architecture for the post-Cold War period." On Thursday, Madeleine K. Albright, the U.S. delegate to the United Nations, continues with an address on the role of force.

The sequence, officials say, is

meant to lay the groundwork for President Clinton's speech to the UN General Assembly on Sept. 27.

"We're leading the bases for the slugger," said a White House official, evidently relishing the chance for Mr. Clinton to confront criticism that he has been vague and absent in foreign affairs.

The timing, however, shows just how difficult it is for this administration, tightly bound up in domestic policy, to shift focus. Mr. Christopher, Mr. Lake and Mrs. Albright will be competing for public space with the unveiling of Mr. Clinton's health-care program, scheduled for Wednesday. The program is one of the centerpieces of his domestic agenda.

For Mr. Clinton, the UN address will be his first full foreign policy speech, following two lesser talks last spring on trade and Russia. In nine months in office, he has laid down only the vaguest public guidelines, relying on "three pillars" of policy: strengthening the U.S. economy, promoting democracy abroad and streamlining the American military.

As late as Sunday, administration officials were grappling with the question of how to deal in the speeches with the civil war in the former Yugoslavia. Some argued that the international failure in Bosnia ought to be recognized and dealt with directly. Others said the

focus in the speeches ought to fall on areas where the administration can point to progress, such as Russia and the Middle East.

Mr. Lake, who will speak at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, is the main coordinator of the speeches, which have been circulating at the National Security Council, the State Department and Mrs. Albright's office. Mr. Christopher speaks at Columbia University and Mrs. Albright at the National War College.

The post-Cold War period has proved vexing for policymakers accustomed to the "clear and present danger" era of competition with the Soviet Union. No threat to the United States is in view, either militarily or ideologically.

So administration officials say the speeches aim at clarifying the objectives of foreign involvement and educating the public to the needs and costs. Cost is quickly becoming a factor. Peacekeeping bills are beginning to mount up and could skyrocket if the United States sends troops to Bosnia.

The draw-out American military presence in Somalia is raising calls in Congress for withdrawal. The costs, which have exceeded \$1 billion, are one factor; the other is the tragic burlesque of U.S. troops firing on Somalis and killing civilians.

U.S. Is Urged to Target Goals, Not Nations, for Foreign Aid

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Clinton administration review of U.S. foreign aid programs has concluded that they are often wasteful, incoherent and inconsistent with the administration's objectives, and proposes a radical overhaul that would abandon country-by-country financing.

In a report to cabinet-level officials, an interagency study team said the most effective way to change the nation's aid programs would be to define about 10 "national goals," such as "transition from communism to democracy" and "nonproliferation and arms control" and allocate money to them, rather than to countries.

Within those broad objectives, managers would approve specific programs and choose between competing groups seeking to operate them — not just U.S. government agencies but others that might be more effective, such as international voluntary organizations.

"Congress would be asked to vote funds

for goals, such as democracy, and not for countries," according to the study, prepared under the direction of the National Security Council in response to a presidential directive. "Funds would not be given to countries on an entitlement basis, but rather to requirements on a merit basis."

That would depart from the traditional way of doling out aid, in which funds have gone to projects in foreign countries based on need, lobbying clout or the perceived value of those countries as friends of the United States. Some of the biggest aid recipients — including Israel and Egypt — combine at least two and sometimes all three of those criteria.

Under the proposed approach, the executive branch rather than Congress would decide which projects in which countries would be financed in line with the congressional approved goals.

The White House would list about 10 general categories, such as "democracy and human rights," "environment, health and population" or "refugees and migration."

Financing for each category would be allocated according to its priority with Congress and the administration. Each of these "international resource programs" would be run by a policy committee led by an assistant secretary of state.

Countries or "other recipients" would submit proposals for evaluation by the "relevant agencies," including AID. Once a project was accepted, a project manager would solicit bids from potential operators — AID or another government department, a United Nations agency or a non-governmental organization.

The study recognized that such a radical change would encounter strong opposition in Congress, especially because it probably would result in reduced aid to both Israel and Egypt. But the alternative, the study said, is to preserve a "streamlined status quo" in which the aid program is jeopardized by the federal budget squeeze and public antipathy to foreign aid.

"With the disappearance of communism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe,

the bedrock support for foreign assistance has eroded significantly. There is no clear vision guiding the shape of our foreign assistance agenda for a world without the U.S.S.R.," according to the study. "A 'business as usual' approach which seeks to preserve virtually every existing program is doomed to failure."

Unless foreign aid is radically overhauled, the study said, it faces "death by a thousand cuts, leaving a continually shrinking foreign assistance programs with no clear direction or impact and a decline in U.S. international leadership. A copy of the study was obtained by The Washington Post.

Altogether, the United States is spending \$27.7 billion on foreign assistance this fiscal year, according to the study, or less than 2 percent of the federal budget. About 75 percent of that money is spent in the United States to buy such items as food and equipment sent abroad or the salaries of aid workers.

But there is still "widespread public and congressional sentiment that the U.S. is engaged in overly well-funded 'foreign

giveaway" programs that do the United States little good, at a time when domestic U.S. requirements are significantly underfunded," the study said.

The aid money is spent without "systematic evaluation" of the effectiveness of the programs and without review by any agency that examines them for duplication, efficiency or consistency with administration policy, the study found. There is "no consensus" on what the goal of U.S. aid should be and no framework for developing one, it concluded.

There is no dispute about the problems plaguing the foreign aid system. J. Brian Atwood, administrator of the Agency for International Development, which disburses U.S. funds abroad, sent a memorandum to employees, saying, "I am sure that some aspects of the present system are worth preserving, but they have thus far escaped me."

Mr. Atwood has already begun to reorganize AID along thematic lines that seek to break out of the country-by-country system.

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POLITICAL NOTES

Clinton Wants to End 'Abortion Litmus Test'

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration is considering appointing some judges to the federal bench who have publicly opposed the legal right to abortion, in part to demonstrate evenhandedness and the end of the era of the abortion litmus test, congressional and administration officials said.

The officials said that although President Bill Clinton would retain his commitment to choose supporters of abortion rights for the Supreme Court, he and his aides did not believe abortion should be a make-or-break issue for candidates to the lower federal courts.

Leaders of abortion rights groups have quietly protested such a two-tiered approach. "They don't want to be seen as holding people to litmus test demands," a senior congressional staff member involved with the issue said about White House officials.

The idea of a litmus test on abortion began with the election of President Ronald Reagan in 1980. Both Mr. Reagan and then George Bush were elected on Republican Party platforms that pledged that only judges who were opposed to Roe v. Wade, the 1973 Supreme Court ruling that declared abortion a fundamental constitutional right, would be appointed.

Despite that pledge, both presidents and their aides denied using any such test, although Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush seemed to nominate only candidates opposed to abortion rights. In the campaign, Mr. Clinton said he would appoint judges who accept abortion as a fundamental right. Yet he, too, has insisted that he would not employ a litmus test. (NYT)

TV Channel Tunes In Early to Campaign '96

NEW YORK — The camera moves in for a tight shot of Bob Dole, the Senate minority leader. He is railing against the Clinton administration, accusing the Democrats of taxation most foul.

The camera pulls back and an identifying tag appears on the television screen. It says: "Road to the White House '96."

Yes, television viewers, it is starting all over again. At this point, there are roughly 850 days until the 1996 Iowa caucuses, but C-SPAN is already offering coverage of the nascent campaign.

Once a month, the public affairs channel is airing a 90-minute show that tracks various proto-candidates as they shuttle from Des Moines, Iowa, to Manchester, New Hampshire, and back.

"We had no intention of starting this early," a C-SPAN editor said. "The reason we started was because the events started." (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Senator John C. Danforth, Republican of Missouri: "Republicans are not in office only to oppose. We are here to participate in the business of government by opening foreign markets and by reforming health care. America has an opportunity to better the future for our people. Republicans are determined to play a major part in those efforts." (AP)

AMERICAN TOPICS

Railroads Zero In On Bungee Jumpers

Earlier in this century, hoboes riding the rails were the prime targets of railroad policemen. Nowadays, the focus is on keeping bungee jumpers from using railroad bridges.

In Butte County, California, a three-year battle has pitted Union Pacific detectives and sheriff's deputies against jumpers who gather at the remote, arch-concrete bridge over the Feather River Canyon, which offers a 185-foot (56-meter) drop.

In one raid, an entrepreneur identified as Greg Campbell who was selling jumps at \$50 each was arrested and fined \$5,000 for trespassing. Deputies said he could have made about that much for a day's jumping.

Deputies said it was probably only a matter of time before someone was killed at the Feather River bridge. Even emergency

Short Takes

A San Francisco judge who deflated the tire of a handicapped woman's van because it was parked in his courthouse space has been reprimanded by the California Commission on Judicial Performance. The van's owner, Irene Dorado, 43, suffers from multiple sclerosis and diabetes. She said she did not know the space was reserved. Judge James Slater of Superior Court, 55, phoned for a tow truck and deflated the van's right front tire; he told the commission he meant to disable it until the tow truck arrived. The driver of the tow truck refused to tow the van and instead reinflated the tire after seeing Ms. Dorado in a wheelchair. In a statement, the judge described his conduct as an isolated incident "done in anger."

A dozen California condors raised in captivity are being sent to Idaho in the first effort to breed the endangered species in another state. Six males and six females are to be sent this week to the World Center for Birds of Prey in Boise, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service said. So far, condors have been bred at the Los Angeles Zoo and the San Diego Wild Animal Park. The birds have a 9-foot wingspan. Those bred in Idaho will likely be released in Arizona and New Mexico. Five of eight captive-bred condors reintroduced to the Southern California wilderness last year have survived.

Shorter Takes: Volunteers spent two days searching for victims of an ultralight plane crash near Lincoln, Nebraska, before learning that the craft was ultralight indeed. It was a kite. "We may feel a little silly in retrospect," conceded the Lancaster County sheriff, Tom Cassidy. In a new television series, ABC's "Lois & Clark: The New Adventures of Superman," when Lois gets a hankering for Chinese food, Superman obligingly goes out for some — to China and back.

Arthur Higbee

Away From Politics

Illegal immigration is a major or moderate problem, about 86 percent of the respondents in a Los Angeles Times Poll in California said, and nearly three-quarters said they were in favor of using the National Guard to patrol the border with Mexico.

A U.S. appeals court in Philadelphia reversed a decision that the Massachusetts Institute of Technology violated antitrust laws by meeting with other colleges to fix the amount of financial aid for students.

Astronauts retrieved a German ultraviolet telescope, using the space shuttle Discovery's robot arm. The telescope had been deployed to study the life cycles of stars.

Park rangers chased and killed a mountain lion just moments after the cat attacked a 10-year-old girl in Cleveland National Forest in California.

Donald Leroy Evans was sentenced to death in Gulfport, Mississippi, for the rape and strangulation of a 10-year-old girl. Evans, already serving a life sentence after pleading guilty to federal kidnapping charges, is also charged with killing a prostitute in Florida.

After an 11-day delay in opening New York City schools that were being tested for asbestos, school officials faced pockets of revolt from parents, teachers and district officials who say they will not take part in the opening of the city's schools Monday. (LAT, NYT, WP, AP, Reuters)

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INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Decision Time for France

France is being asked this Monday to decide whether it really means to continue its retreat from the world, from the hope of a modern Europe, and from most people's picture of what France stands for.

Who Helped Arm Saddam?

Will the Clinton Justice Department mount a serious investigation into the illegal arming of Iraq during the Bush administration? Federal prosecutors cannot seem to find anyone to blame but a lowly bank manager in Atlanta, who was allowed to plead guilty to three minor charges.

A Larger American Shame

The death of Gary Colley, an English tourist in America, many from pages from coast to coast, and it deserves to be a horrible thing. Shot by thieves at a highway rest stop, he was the ninth foreign tourist to be murdered in Florida in the past year, in what has become a maddening, recurrent practice.

Other Comment

Turned Off by Britain's Poles

A Gallup Poll published [last week] showed that [British] voters believe their political leaders to be dishonest, too predictable in what they say, and lacking in all humility. Almost two-thirds of respondents said they had "almost never" heard politicians admitting a mistake, confessing ignorance or praising a rival from a different party.

Pessimism on the Mideast Has Taken a Hard Knock

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — For years I have explained the longevity of the Arab-Israeli conflict with a joke about a very religious Jew named Goldberg who wanted to win the lottery. He would go to synagogue every Sabbath and pray: "God, I have been such a pious man all my life. What would be so bad if I won the lottery?" And the lottery would come, and Goldberg would not win.

Goldberg's story always reminded me of the Israelis and Palestinians, each crying to the heavens for God to help them, but neither side ready to make the fundamental compromises that might make peace possible — until that remarkable ceremony at the White House last week. Well, now the joke is obsolete, and I am glad it is.

They are tired of checking every stray wooden crate left at the grocery store each night to make sure no bombs are concealed there, tired of reserve army duty until age 55.

—buy a ticket. It seemed that the past would always bury the future. I did not come by pessimism naturally. I was from Minnesota, where America's innate optimism seems most acute. But Beirut and Jerusalem leached away my naive optimism.

China: A Regime That Tortures Doesn't Deserve the Olympics

By Robert L. Bernstein

NEW YORK — The Chinese authorities are trying so hard to induce the International Olympic Committee to select Beijing for the Summer Olympics in the year 2000 that they have promised to inscribe the names of the committee members on a monument on the Great Wall.

Somalia: Get American Commanders and Troops Out of There

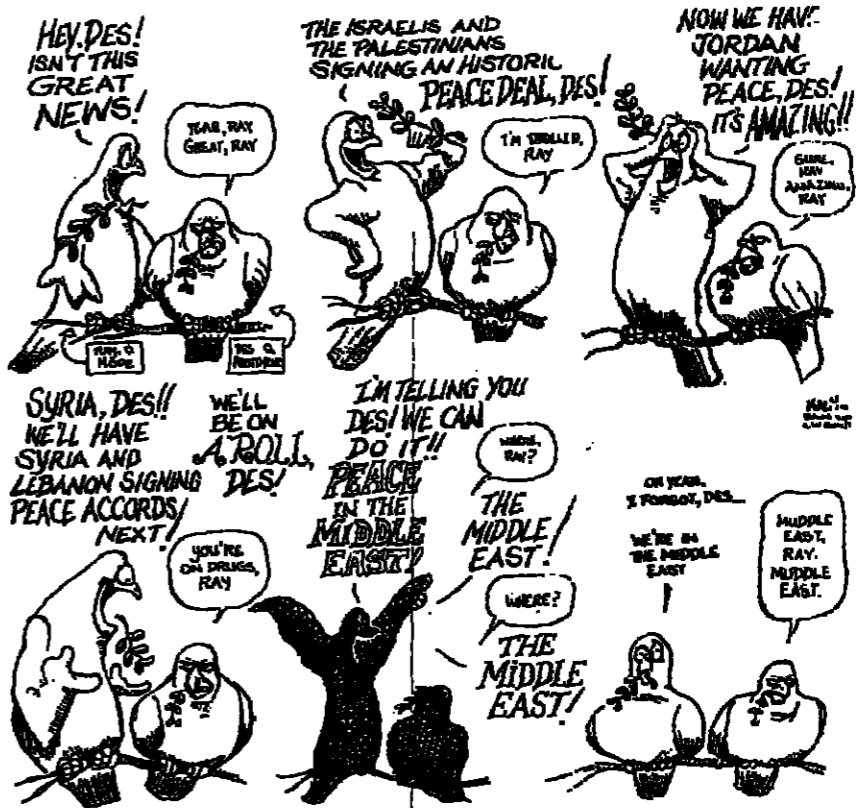
By William Pfaff

PARIS — The situation in Somalia is grotesque. The policy of the United Nations — which means that of the United States, effectively in charge of the Somalia intervention — has failed, at murderous cost to UN and U.S. troops as well as to the Somalis.

Murderous Bottom Lines

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — In a video game called "Mortal Kombat," the winner of a fight rips out his victim's heart and decapitates him. The head is held triumphantly, the spinal cord dangling. The game has been promoted by a \$10 million advertising campaign.



Secretary of State James Baker to Jerusalem. Aaron and I got into a huge argument at the King David Hotel pool about the value of American diplomacy between Arabs and Jews.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Operatic Bedlam

PARIS — At the Opera during the performance of "Valkyrie" on Monday (Sept. 18) evening, Paul Viardot was conducting the orchestra for the first time in that work.

1943: A MacArthur Plug

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC — (From our New York edition.) Senator Albert B. Chandler, Democrat of Kentucky, urged today (Sept. 18) appointment of General Douglas MacArthur as supreme Allied commander in the Pacific and Asia.

1918: Field Kitchens

PARIS — The Knights of Columbus' rolling field kitchens are popular among the Yankee figures. Operated by a crew of four or five men, each kitchen is equipped to provide hot chocolate and crackers for the men at the front. Each crew also carries

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U.S.-Japan Anti-Missile Plan Is on Drawing Board

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japanese officials say they expect a detailed proposal from the United States this week on the joint development of a new anti-missile system for Japan to deter short-range attacks.

The notion springs from concern about North Korea's recent tests of a new generation of missiles that could strike Japan.

Preliminary talks about combining technological talents to build the system, which would be a major expansion of the military relationship between the two countries, were held last week in Honolulu. The Japanese expect a fuller U.S. proposal this week, during a visit to Tokyo by John M. Deutch, the Pentagon's undersecretary for acquisition and technology.

American and Japanese officials say the new system may include major improvements on an existing anti-missile system, like the Patriot, combined with some kind of satellite detection system that would warn of an attack.

Japan's only missile defense is a first-generation Patriot system. More advanced versions of the Patriot, the kind used with mixed success against Iraqi attacks in the Gulf War, are not scheduled for deployment until around 1995. Most experts say it would not be very effective against the newly de-

veloped North Korean missile, the Rodong 1.

The plan could mean some very tough decisions for the coalition government headed by Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa. The largest party in the coalition, the Socialists, have customarily opposed any expansion of the powers of the Japanese military and have never recognized Japan's 33-year security pact with the United States.

Military experts in Japan say that an advanced missile defense

theater missile defense system, with U.S. assistance. Similar aid has been extended in the past to North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies.

"We would enter a cost-sharing agreement with them, but the point is that they couldn't do this themselves," the official said. "This is potentially a very different approach to our security relationship with Japan."

But the Japanese have many reservations about the system, and

There will be a lot of opposition, and of course the coalition is very fragile. But of course, there is also great uneasiness on everyone's part about what the North Koreans are building.

Missile defenses took on new urgency for Japan at the end of May, when North Korea first tested the Rodong 1, a missile it has been developing for years and reportedly is preparing to export to Iran.

The test took place along the Sea of Japan, with the missile apparently aimed at a buoy off Noto Peninsula, which juts into the sea on Japan's northwestern coast. American officials say that they have not been able to determine how well the missile performed, but that it flew about 300 miles (500 kilometers), or half the distance it is thought to be designed to cover.

Officials of the Central Intelligence Agency have said in congressional testimony that the agency believes the missile could be fitted with nuclear warheads if North Korea's nuclear program ever bears fruit.

The Sea of Japan test has become almost an obsession for some Japanese officials, who described it as a direct threat. But other Japanese and American officials say the Communist government of North Korea intends to sell the missile rather than use it. In the end, they argue, hard currency is worth far

more to the nearly bankrupt government than offensive power.

Others argue that the missile, if produced, would give the North Koreans another card in their standoff with the West, creating a way for the North to threaten that any conflict on the Korean Peninsula could spill over elsewhere.

While several options are being discussed, a new missile defense system for Japan would probably involve considerable new technology, linking the system to one or more satellites. Japan studied similar systems in the Pacific in the 1980s, as an adjunct to the Strategic Defense Initiative. This system, in contrast, would be far smaller.

"It would still be very expensive," an American official said, "and the presumption is that Japan would pay for much of it."

North Korea's recent tests of a new generation of missiles that could strike Japan has generated concern.

system could raise additional political problems. The Japanese government has always shied away from using any kind of satellite detection system, which it has rejected as a violation of its self-imposed ban on using space for military purposes. The country has no spy satellites of its own; it relies almost entirely on the United States for satellite intelligence.

In Washington, a senior Defense Department official said Mr. Deutch would try to lay the groundwork for an agreement by which Japan would develop its own anti-missile defense, known as a

some suggest that Washington has been pushing the idea far harder than Tokyo. Recently, Shigeru Hatakeyama, the vice minister of Japan's Defense Agency, was quoted in Japanese newspapers as saying that a jointly developed missile plan might run afoul of Japan's restrictions on collective security efforts, even with longtime allies like the United States.

Masashi Nishihara, the head of research at the National Institute for Defense Studies, said: "There is obviously great interest in defense circles about this, but Mr. Hosokawa has to be very careful.

Willie Mosconi, Billiards Great, Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Willie Mosconi, acknowledged as one of the greatest pocket billiards players in the history of the sport, died Thursday of a heart attack at his home in Haddon Heights, New Jersey. He was 80 years old.

"For hustlers like Minnesota Fats, billiards was just for fun," said Stanley Cohen, who, with Mr. Mosconi, wrote "Willie's Game" (McMillan), an autobiography published last March. "But for Willie Mosconi, billiards was strictly a business."

Mr. Mosconi, whose name is synonymous with billiards in the way that Babe Ruth's is synonymous with baseball, won the world pocket billiards championship 13 times in 15 years from 1941 through 1956, the year he retired from the professional circuit.

"There will never be another one like him," said his wife, Flora. "He reminded me of a ballet dancer going around the table. He was so quick, so smooth. He did everything so effortlessly. No one was more graceful or had more finesse."

His most heralded records include a high run of 526 straight balls in exhibition play, set in

Springfield, Illinois, in 1954; a high grand average of 18.34 in a world tournament in Chicago in 1950, and a best game in which he sank 150 balls in a row in one inning (a perfect game) against a disbelieving Jimmy Moore in Kinston, North Carolina, in 1956.

His efforts to disassociate billiards from the images of smoky basements, bars and parlors crawling with drunks and hustlers was the reason for his feuds over the years with his chief nemesis, Minnesota Fats, a quick-witted, flashy hustler whose real name is Rudolf Wanderone and who always taunted Mr. Mosconi but continually turned down invitations to compete against him.

"My husband hated Minnesota Fats because he felt that he was always hurting the image of the game instead of helping it," said Flora Mosconi. "Willie thought so highly of the game that he never referred to it as 'pool.' He insisted on calling it billiards."

Lillian de la Torre, 91, Specialized in Mysteries

NEW YORK (NYT) — Lillian de la Torre Bueno McCue, 91, an author who specialized in historical

mysteries both fictional and non-fictional, died Monday at a nursing home in Colorado Springs, Colorado, where she lived.

Her pen name was Lillian de la Torre, a part of her maiden name. Miss de la Torre, a former president of the Mystery Writers of America, was still working on manuscripts at her death.

Her first book, "Elizabeth Is Missing, or Truth Triumphant" (Knopf, 1945), rebutted 12 theories on the disappearance of a maid-servant near the Tower of London in 1753, then offered Miss de la Torre's own answer.

A book review in The New York Times said she had combined "the scholarly patience of a candidate for a Ph.D." with "the ingenuity of a Nero Wolfe." Joseph Wood Krutch called the book "certainly the best and most ingenious account of the famous Elizabeth Canning mystery."

Another book in that vein was "Villainy Detected" (Appleton-Century, 1947), subtitled "a collection of the most sensational true crimes and most notorious real criminals that blotted the name of Britain in the years 1660 to 1800."

Her most popular fiction was a

series of short stories she concocted about Samuel Johnson and James Boswell under the title "Dr. Sam: Johnson, Detective." She said she used "imagined episodes which recall old crimes and frauds, real personalities, places and situations for the nucleus of the plot."

Other deaths:

Pietro Barilla, 80, whose stewardship of the family's pasta business led him to become one of Europe's wealthiest executives, died Thursday of natural causes, in Parma, Italy.

Ira Sergei Voldato Patcevitich, 92, who for many years served as president and chairman of Condé Nast Publications, died Tuesday, in Southampton, New York.

Frederick Ungeheuer, 61, who covered the financial industry for Time magazine, and had been the Time bureau chief at the United Nations and in Paris, died Tuesday in a fall from his 12th-floor apartment in New York.

Steve Philip Jordan, 74, a jazz guitarist who played with Benny Goodman and Artie Shaw, died of heart failure Monday in Alexandria, Virginia.

WARRIORS IN EDEN

By Friar Mariano Gagnon. With William and Marilyn Hoffer. 319 pages. \$23. Morrow.

Reviewed by José E. Gonzales.

THE saga of the Franciscan missions in the Amazon jungle of Peru is in many ways an untold story. Confined to chronicles and history texts, the lives and burdens of priesthood in the jungle's extended parishes rarely have been revealed in detail. The lives of the friars conceal stories of generosity and sacrifice, but also of conflict within the Catholic Church. Such is the story of Friar Mariano Gagnon and his mission.

Gagnon traveled a long way from his native New Hampshire, where he decided to become a priest, to the Santa Rosa de Ocopa Monastery located in Peru's Mantaro valley, the gateway to the missions in the Amazon. Twenty years later, his journey led him to the Ashaninka Indians. A world he foresaw as Eden paradoxically became closer to hell, in a country plagued by guerrillas, drug traffickers and corruption.

In 1969, at 40, Gagnon reached the confluence of the Ene and Cutiviri rivers to find a "few thatched-roofed huts with floors of hard-packed dirt." The San José de Cutiviri Mission, Cuti for short, was led by an old-fashioned friar. The large, gray-haired, blue-eyed Gagnon brought to Cuti a new wave of energy and enthusiasm, a better understanding of the Ashaninka and private donations that transformed Cuti.

Located at the top of a promontory, Cuti had, in the early '80s, an infirmary, a school, dormitories, lodges, bathrooms and a beautiful chapel with a high ceiling and an inverted tree root for an altar. From its edge the jungle could be contemplated in all its splendor.

The scenery fit perfectly with its inhabitants. The gentle Ashaninka lived from and with nature. Amid these wonders, Gagnon set for himself three main goals: to prepare the Ashaninka, through education, for the inevitable changes brought about by civilization; to sensitize the outside world to their fragile existence; and, most of all, "to be with them."

However, the dramatic turn of events that shaped Peru's recent history would crush Gagnon's expectations.

Around the same time Gagnon got to Cuti, a small group of students at the University of Ayacucho in the Andean mountains of Peru, led by Abimael Guzman, a philosophy professor, started a radical movement that acquired characteristics of insurgency in the 1980s.

The movement, known as Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path), launched its armed struggle in 1980, spreading its brutal guerrilla warfare among Andean communities, terrorizing the coastal cities. By 1984 guerrilla columns reached the eastern slopes of the Andes and the jungle towns along the edges of the rain forest. The rebels converged in the area with a booming drug business that would make Peru the largest producer of coca leaves and semi-processed cocaine in the world.

Opened for colonization in the early '60s, the jungle welcomed an

increasing number of settlers in the '70s but the lack of government support made them resort to coca as the ideal cash crop. Coca growers became pawns in the drug war launched by the United States, and the counterinsurgency efforts of the Peruvian military. Oblivious to all this, and in everybody's way, lay Cuti and its stubborn and courageous priest.

Cuti was strategically located, as a key post for the drug trade and a vital escape route for the guerrillas. Aware of this, and trying his best to remain neutral, Gagnon was forced to inform for the government in order to protect the Ashaninka. Caught amid political intrigues and indecisive military operations, Gagnon stood against both traffickers and guerrillas only to see his mission burned to ashes in 1984 and then again in 1989 after he had rebuilt it.

To lead Ashaninka families to a safe haven, Gagnon crossed rivers and canyons, and flew over the Andes in precarious planes. Confronting the church, the government and an obstructive American Embassy, he refused to abandon "his people."

Caught between Catholic piety and the need for survival, even at the price of arming the peaceful Ashaninka, he saw his closest friends killed and his congregation fighting. In the end, he had to leave them so they could survive. Gagnon wanted to avoid the encroachment of civilization, yet his mission attracted its horrors. At age 61, however, the friar still hopes to rebuild Cutiviri.

"Warriors in Eden" is the frank, even blunt, testimony of a priest who is obviously a rebel. A priest who has not lost his faith in God, but distrusts his superiors' judgment and the government's authority. Written in the first person with the help of William and Marilyn Hoffer, the book nonetheless leaves the reader without an in-depth perspective on Gagnon's personal conflict and his inner thoughts. Still, the book creates an involving atmosphere that introduces the reader to the Ashaninka and their world, as well as to the politics that threatens their very existence.

José E. Gonzales is a Peruvian journalist living in New York City.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE final deal of the Women's Knockout Teams final, in the American Contract Bridge League's Summer Nationals, capped a splendid surge by the winners: Gail Greenberg, Judy Tucker, both of Manhattan, Dorothy Truscott of the Bronx, Irina Levitina of Teaneck, New Jersey, Rozanne Pollack of Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, and Stasha Cohen of Glen Ridge, New Jersey.

In one room, as shown, Tucker opened the West hand with a weak two-heart bid. This is almost always based on a six-card suit, but the circumstances here suggested caution: West had no singleton and the vulnerability was unfavorable.

The four-spade contract would have been doomed if West had led the heart ace and continued the suit to give her partner a ruff. She did

not know that and led the diamond seven. South suspected a singleton diamond and played the ace, but she did not suspect the 7-1 heart split and led a trump. Greenberg quickly put up the ace and led a heart, scoring the ruff and defeating the contract.

In the replay, Pollack and Cohen reached the same four-spade contract but the opening bid had been three hearts. The lead was the same, but this time South expected a 7-1 heart split and saw the danger. She took the diamond ace, cashed the club ace and threw a heart on the club queen. When the jack fell she continued with the ten and threw her last heart. West ruffed, and South's only other losers were the spade ace and the diamond king.

That was a gain of 10 imps for the Greenberg team, contributing

to a 42-imp gain in the session and a victory by over 24 over a foursome headed by Kay Schulte of Santa Monica, California.

NORTH				EAST			
♠	Q 10 8 3	♠	A 5	♠	Q 7	♠	K J 8 6
♥	K 4 3	♥	A 10	♥	Q 8 7 6 5 4 3	♥	K J 8 7 4
♦	A 10	♦	Q 10 2	♦	Q 10 7	♦	Q 8 4 3 2
♣	Q 10 2	♣	A 5	♣	K J 8 7 4	♣	K

East and West were vulnerable.
The bidding:
West 2♥ North Pass East 3♠ South 4♠
Pass 4♠ Pass 5♠
Pass

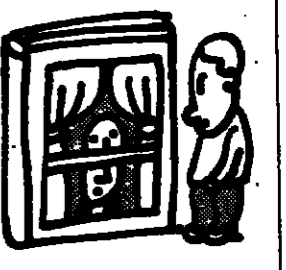
West led the diamond seven.

BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

▲ Alexander Walker, author of "Rex," a biography about the actor Rex Harrison, is reading "A Season in Purgatory," by Dominick Dunne.

"The lives of the rich and famous are so like fiction today that a novel like this offers the best insider view."
(Mary Blume, IHT)



THE CHINESE EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR, AUTUMN '93
(The 74th Session)

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From Karl Marx To Marx Brothers

Russian Politics Go Surreal

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — Decrees are issued, and then rescinded. Laws are passed but ignored. Cabinet ministers come and go, and come again. Top officials call each other names, demand each other's resignations or even imprisonment and then, a few days later, turn up peacefully beside each other at meetings. Kremlinology was once the rarified preserve of scholars who spent days mulling over a single photograph or elliptical statement. Today, as the Russian government careers in a dozen directions at once without seeming to arrive anywhere, Kremlinology is an Alice-in-

like the Ministry of Economics sink without a trace," he said, "and this is good."
And the optimists note that, despite the disorder, Russia seems to be lurching more or less in the right direction, precisely because so much change is bubbling up from below. Privatization continues, and hyperinflation, for now, remains at bay. Things could be worse, in other words: just look at neighboring Ukraine, verging on economic collapse.
Still, such a broad historical view does little to help diplomats make sense of Moscow for their governments, nor does it rescue Russians from their cynicism.

When parliament approved a 1993 budget, the finance minister labeled it "inflationary" and said the cabinet would ignore it and follow its own spending plan. When parliament scrapped Russia's long-maligned residency law, Moscow's mayor announced that the scrapping did not suit him and would be ignored in the capital.
Similarly, when the government reimposed state control over liquor sales, thousands of kiosk owners simply ignored the change and continued to peddle their banana and kiwi liquors. "Maybe the order's been executed by now, maybe not," Mr. Leontiev said. "No one knows, and no one cares."

Analysis often blame Russia's paralysis on the struggle between its conservative legislature and more change-oriented executive. But Leonid Radzikovsky, a respected commentator, said the absence of a clear ideology or program within any single branch was more corrosive.
"It is not only the struggle with each other that weakens power," he wrote in the magazine *Stolitsa*. "The absence of will within each institution, within each molecule of power, is even more damaging."

Recently, for example, Mr. Yeltsin accepted a proposal by First Deputy Prime Minister Oleg Lobov to dilute the privatization program. After Deputy Prime Minister Anatoly B. Chubais objected, Mr. Yeltsin rescinded the decree.
Last week, Mr. Yeltsin decided to replace Mr. Lobov, a conservative, with virtually his opposite, the reformer Yegor T. Gaidar, whom he had dismissed from the cabinet nine months ago.

Overall, the churning within Mr. Yeltsin's administration is remarkable: of eight men serving as deputy prime ministers last September, one is now prime minister, five have been dropped and two remain in their posts.
But many of those Mr. Yeltsin replaces are given other government jobs, resulting in an extraordinary flowering of presidential appointees, think tanks and agencies — all with overlapping authorities.
And many members of this "team" seem to despise each other. The finance minister demands that the Central Bank chairman be dismissed, a presidential adviser accuses the attorney general of seeking his murder, the vice president calls a bunch of generals thieves — and nothing comes of any of it.

Yeltsin Agrees To an Early Vote On Presidency

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin, in an attempt to resolve Russia's political stalemate and force early parliamentary elections, has agreed to a possible early presidential election.
"The most sensational thing that can be said is that, for the first time, the president agreed to the idea of early presidential elections," Andraniak Migranyan, a political adviser to Mr. Yeltsin, said Saturday after a meeting of regional leaders. He said Mr. Yeltsin proposed holding presidential election about six months after parliamentary polls to "preserve the stability of power."
Regional leaders and Yeltsin aides welcomed the president's proposal.
"I hope this can resolve the stalemate," Deputy Prime Minister Sergei M. Shakhrai said. "It should create the critical mass that would enable an election ship to leave port."
Mr. Yeltsin is locked in a bitter power struggle with the conservative-dominated parliament over Russia's future. He says that early parliamentary elections are necessary to ensure that radical political and economic reforms become irreversible. Mr. Yeltsin's term expires in 1996 and parliament's in 1995.

Emirates to Expel U.K. Pair
SHARJAH, United Arab Emirates — An Islamic court ordered a British couple deported on Sunday after it quashed a one-year jail sentence imposed on them for living together. Peter Wade and Yvonne Campbell have one month in which to appeal the sentence.



TEA TIME — Prime Minister John Major of Britain, in Tokyo on a trade mission, talking with Mobyuashi Hoshi, a former sumo champion, during tea at British Embassy. Earlier Mr. Major told Conservative Party critics to stop bickering and rejected rumors of a leadership challenge.

UN Copters to Seek Atomic Sites in Iraq

New York Times Service
UNITED NATIONS, New York — In a new trial of strength with President Saddam Hussein, the United Nations has sent helicopters equipped to detect atomic radiation in an effort to sniff out any secret nuclear weapons sites in Iraq.
Baghdad, which has said it fears that UN arms inspectors may try to assassinate Mr. Saddam, delayed the start of the flights while it sought assurances that the radiation detectors were not really laser guns that could zero in on the Iraqi leader.
The use of helicopters to look for nuclear installations is the first stage of a stepped-up weapons hunt by the special commission charged with disarming Iraq. At the end of this month, the commission plans to send more than 100 inspectors into the country to begin the biggest combined search yet for prohibited weapons.

The United Nations is particularly concerned that Iraq may still be concealing more than 100 Soviet-built Scud missiles after both Defense Secretary Les Aspin and R. James Woolsey Jr., the director of Central Intelligence, said part of Iraq's missile arsenal appeared to be unaccounted for.
In testimony before the Senate on Feb. 24, Mr. Woolsey said the Iraqis "retain missiles, support systems and propellants and are still capable of firing Scud missiles."
The inspectors will also be hunting for traces of chemical and biological weapons programs and evidence of a secret underground nuclear reactor that French intelligence reports in 1992 indicated might exist.
The commission is also increasing the number of photo reconnaissance flights over Iraq by the U-2 spy plane the United States has lent from about two a week to three or four, officials at the United Nations say.

The commission said this month that it could not declare Iraq in compliance with terms of the Gulf War cease-fire resolution until it was satisfied that Baghdad had dismantled all programs for manufacturing weapons of mass destruction and until it had extracted a promise from Iraq to comply with long-term monitoring of industry.
The UN Security Council could then lift its embargo against Iraqi oil sales.

POLAND: Leftists Rebound

Continued from Page 1
against free-market reforms made by centrist governments since Poland became the first country in Eastern Europe to sweep away Communist rule.
Appearing to move to the margins — perhaps not getting the minimum percentages needed to sit in parliament — were rightist parties advocating the purging of former Communists and parties allied with the Roman Catholic Church.
The church is losing influence after pushing hard for passage this year of one of Europe's strictest anti-abortion laws.
With no party in sight of gaining a majority in the Sejm, or lower house, a coalition will have to be formed. Asked about potential partners, Mr. Kwasniewski told Polish television: "We are elastic. We are ready for talks that should be quick and energetic."
"We will try to form a government but it may turn out nobody wants to do that with us," he said. Forming a coalition could take at least several days and President Lech Walesa is sure to play an influential role. He is expected to choose one of three candidates proposed as prime minister by the party with the most votes.
More than 27 million people were eligible to vote in the election. The state election commission chairman, Andrzej Zoll, said the voting had gone smoothly. (Reuters, AP)

Rematch in an Old Rivalry: Rome Against Tiber

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service
ROME — Obscured by the start of the soccer season and the latest arrests in the country's corruption scandal were recent reports of a rock-and-sand dike that for the first time in anyone's memory dammed up an entire channel of the Tiber, creating a sort of lake along the shore of Trastevere, the city's old bohemian quarter.
It happened at the point where the river divides around the Isola Tiberina, the tiny island in the river where it flows through Rome.

The work was an attempt by government engineers to make the Tiber behave, to prevent it from tugging down some of the city's monuments, particularly a bridge whose stones were first put in place by a city official called Lucius Fabricius in 62 B.C. He was in charge of urban development in 46 B.C.
"This is the heart of the city. This is where Rome was born," said Giancarlo Santariga, of the Ministry of Public Works. "This was the easiest point to ford the river, and to defend a settlement."
"At first the water was a great aid, one of the first essentials, driving mills all along here to grind grain," he said. "Today, it's become a nuisance."
In a sense, Mr. Santariga's struggle with the Tiber is a rerun of an old contest. Roberto Linetti, an engineer, said the problem lies partly in Rome's foundation near the Isola Tiberina, that is "really, just another sandbar," despite churches, medieval towers and Renaissance buildings that impart an air of placid permanence. Parity, though, it is also a result of recent human intervention.
Ancient Rome's poets spoke of the "lawny Tiber" for the deep yellow color imparted by tons of silt the river hugged downstream on its meanderings through the country.
But over the last few decades, Mr. Linetti said, the construction of hydroelectric dams upstream from Rome has blocked the flow of sand and silt that renew the river's bottom, causing it to carve itself ever deeper into its bed. That can undermine not only the river's bridges, but also the high stone walls that for nearly a century have skirted its banks.
The most delicate area is the stretch of the river at the Isola Tiberina, where the turbulence caused by the ferreting waters menaces not only the Bridge of Castius, which Romans now call the Ponte Cestio, but also the

Ponte Fabricio, spanning the Tiber's opposite channel. That bridge was first erected by the consul Lucius Fabricius in 62 B.C.
Troubled, too, are what, by Rome's standards, may be called modern structures: the ruined chunk of a 16th-century bridge that Romans call the Ponte Rotto, or broken bridge, and a black iron 19th-century viaduct, the Ponte Palatino.
Despite its solid look, the fickle nature of the Isola was evident even to the early Romans, and workers have uncovered marble footings set by them to anchor its shifting sands. In recent years, Mr. Linetti said, engineers have sunk steel and concrete piles deep into the silt on the island's perimeter, in effect stitching it to its present site.
In 1965 engineers at Rome University developed a hydraulic model of the Isola and its surroundings to enable them to test the consequences of human intervention. Technically the model showed that the best way to ensure the island's stability was to provide for an even distribution of water through both channels.
The early Romans had reinforced the river bottom to right and left of the island, protecting it and the bridges that afforded access to it.

Recently, however, the deterioration of the river bed in the Trastevere channel has upset the balance, pouring roughly 70 percent of the river's water past that side of the island, and withering the opposite channel. The force of the water has gradually created a cataract of nearly six feet (almost two meters) just below the Ponte Cestio, and its turbulence is not only carving out the ground under the bridge's foundations, but also digging a hole under the island.
The modern solution parallels the ancient. Vincenzo Angeloro, who oversees work on the river bed, said the dam had been constructed to allow workers to sink dozens of steel and concrete piles. In the high water winter months, he said, the channel will be reopened. It will be closed again in the spring, when a reinforced concrete slab will be set on the piles below the surface just downstream from the Ponte Cestio. This will create a backup of silt and gravel that will reinforce the bridge's imperiled foundation.
As pile drivers slammed patiently into the mud and the first rains appeared, Mr. Santariga scanned the skies. "The reports predict more rain on the way," he said, urgency in his voice.

India Floods Kill Hundreds

NEW DELHI — Nearly 260 people have been killed in floods sweeping parts of northern Uttar Pradesh state, the Press Trust of India said Sunday.

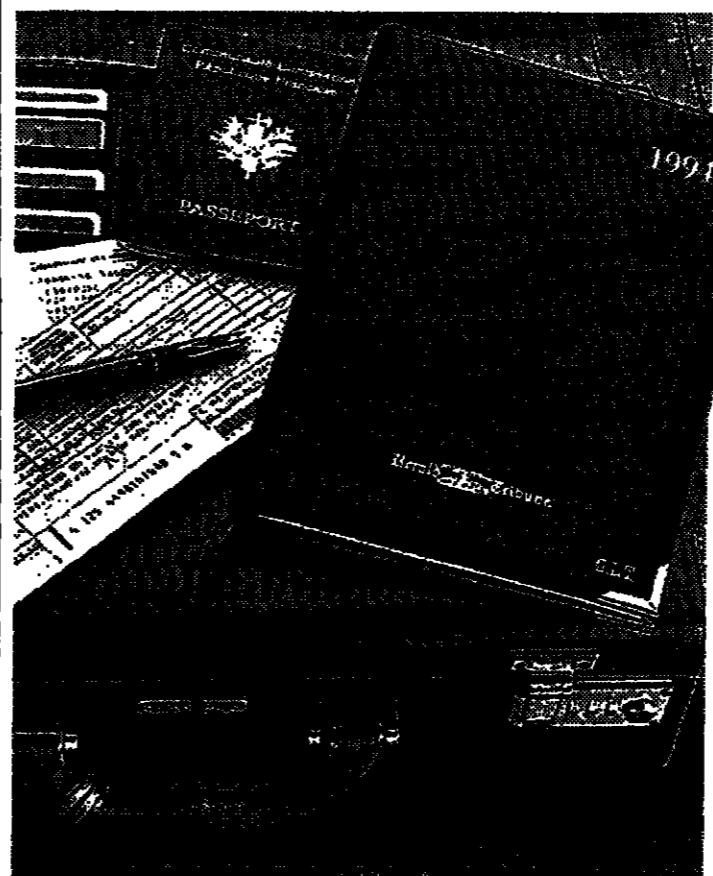
German Church Has Its Treasure After 48 Years

Agence France-Presse
QUEDLINBURG, Germany — Nearly 50 years after being stolen and lost to sight, some of Germany's richest medieval treasures were restored to their original church setting Sunday with state and religious honors.
Twelve of the artifacts of gold and precious stones were stolen by a U.S. Army officer in 1945. The pieces taken by Lieutenant Joe T. Meador, collected over the centuries by German kings and emperors, then disappeared. They came to light when put up for auction in Switzerland in 1988, after his death.
Since then, the federal government and the Saxony-Anhalt state have spent some 11 million marks (\$7 million) to bring them back, restore them and ensure their security.

Lufthansa Denies Report Of Bad Brakes on Airliner

FRANKFURT — Lufthansa has denied a report that a crew had complained about the brakes on an Airbus A-320 the day before it crashed at the Warsaw airport last Tuesday, killing two people.
The German magazine Focus is publishing a report in its next edition, giving Lufthansa technicians as sources, that says a complaint was filed by the crew that had flown the jet the day before it crashed. It said the complaint had been entered in the airline's central computer.
Lufthansa said in a statement Saturday that no such complaint was ever logged. The statement said the brakes on the Airbus that crashed not only met international specifications but also had the latest modifications to its brake pad system. It said initial results of an inspection at the crash scene showed that the brake discs were fully functional.
The airline said it had been planning, during a routine inspection from Sept. 14 to 24, to determine if the brake checking system matched the modified brakes or not, but a spokesman added that regardless of which system was in place, no danger had been posed. The airline said the exact cause of the accident could not be determined until three flight recorders had been examined.

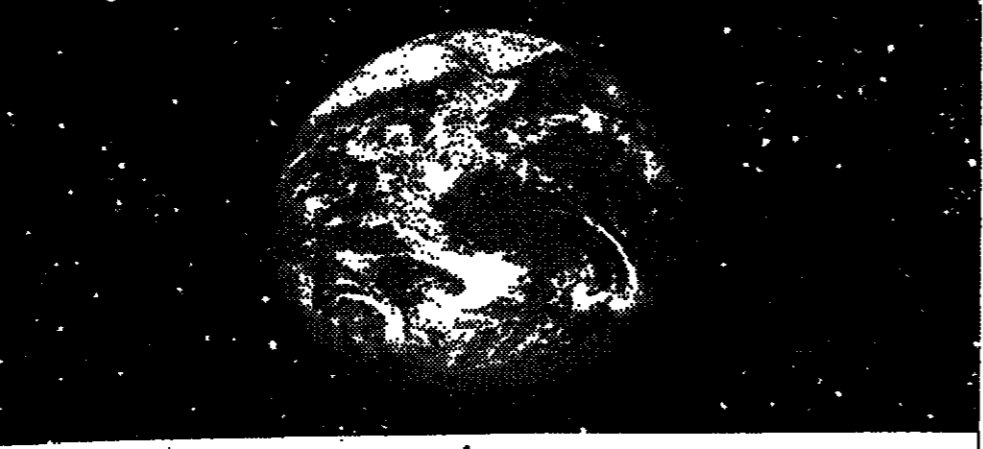
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Mauritius

A Special Report

'Malaise Créole': A Cloud in Bright Skies of Ethnic Mix

By Conrad de Aenlle

PORT LOUIS — The assortment of racial and religious groups that have shared this island in peace for most of the last two centuries make it a model of ethnic harmony and is its greatest source of pride. It is typically described in florid phrases: "intoxicating mixture," "an amazing blend of cultures," "a rich ethnic mosaic."

Others see only a veneer of serenity that belies an uglier truth under the surface, waiting to emerge. "Conflict is deep and serious," one Mauritian says. "It's unexpressed, but you can feel it."

These are the demographics: Just under 70 percent of Mauritians are of Indian descent, with about three-fourths of these Hindu and the rest Muslim; 3 percent are of Chinese extraction, and the rest make up what is known in bureaucratspeak as "the general population." These are Europeans and Creoles, people of African and Malagasy origin, and those of mixed blood.

Overt antagonism between groups is virtually unheard of. About the only exception is a brief period of rioting between Muslims and Creoles around the time of independence in the late 1960s. Why does everyone seem to get along so well?

"We have within the ethnic groups a fair amount of respect and understanding; we avoid clash," observes Vinesh Hookoomsing, a professor in the University of Mauritius school of social studies. "Consensus is the magic word. We are very much aware of what are the sensitive grounds on which we should not tread."

CONSSENSUS has been codified, sometimes through peculiar political structures. The electoral system grants seats in the legislature to a handful of "best losers" to ensure representation of all minorities; for the same reason, there are no fewer than two dozen cabinet ministries. The constitution guarantees free speech and proclaims no official state religion. Indeed, a recent census showed 87 religious denominations represented.

"Problems come when groups don't have the means to speak out and have their problems addressed," said J. W. Lobo, director



An open-air market in Port Louis; Mauritius's polyglot population has roots in India, Africa, China and Europe.

of the Indira Gandhi Center for Indian Culture. "When they have a grass-roots democratic setup, everyone feels secure."

Just as democracy favors no group over any other, neither does history. No one has a claim on the land because there are no indigenous Mauritians; everyone is from somewhere else. The island's past is short enough so that there are no simmering, deeply rooted feuds, but long enough for people to feel Mauritian as well as Indian, say, or Chinese. Social and economic progress have helped, too.

"More and more, Mauritians have a common set of values, no matter what their ethnic background," said Mr. Hookoomsing. "We are moving from an agricultural to an industrial society. . . . With modernization, people are participating in a world trend."

The trouble is some members of the island's smaller communities feel they are participating less than others, and Hindus get blamed for it. "Because Indians are a majority here, they claim they own the land," grumbled one Chinese-Mauritian executive. "We in the minority don't feel our rights are being deprived officially, but you can see it in subtle ways. If you're born in [a particular] caste, you can climb the ladder more quickly."

It is the Creole community that occupies the lower range. It has made the fewest gains in Mauritius's decade of progress and feels the most disaffection of the country's minorities. Mauritians speak of "la crise communale" or "le malaise Créole."

bert Ahnee, a reporter and editor for the newspaper *Le Mauricien*, commented: "There are various reasons historically. They're the only people who did not choose to come here."

While other groups brought their culture, language and religion to Mauritius, the Creoles, whose ancestors were imported as slaves from Madagascar and mainland Africa, had to leave theirs behind. They have no roots. "They lost everything," said Mr. Ahnee. "The only thing that remains is a sort of folkloric culture."

It is darker-skinned Creoles, especially, who have been left socially adrift. Mr. Hookoomsing believes. "We try to label them 'Afro-Mauritian.'"

It is a bit of a misnomer, because the link with Africa isn't felt

as strongly as the links with China, India and Europe."

He blames the Roman Catholic Church, to which most Creoles belong. He views the church, which had a hand in keeping Africans in slavery, even as it was converting them, as having manipulated the Creoles rather than embracing them. Unlike in the United States, where blacks adapted Christianity to their own culture, the church in Mauritius is seen as a foreign institution. As he puts it, "There's no equivalent here of the blues."

But one is evolving, he said, through a sort of black consciousness movement in the Creole community. It is being expressed culturally, in a musical form called "reggae," a name derived from reggae and sega, a local dance, and economically, in the opening of

small shops by a burgeoning class of entrepreneurs.

For Mr. Ahnee, the government is the villain of the piece for remaining blind to the Creole community's lack of progress as the country goes through the greatest economic boom in its history. It angers him when authorities boast of having achieved full employment "when you see so many people drinking in the 'boutik' at 10 o'clock. If they're fully employed, what are they employed at?"

"Specific actions have to be taken in these handicapped communities. . . . If Mauritius is going to continue the development it has achieved over the last 10 years," he said. "Ministers say we have human resources, but what the hell are we doing with these resources? They have to be nurtured."

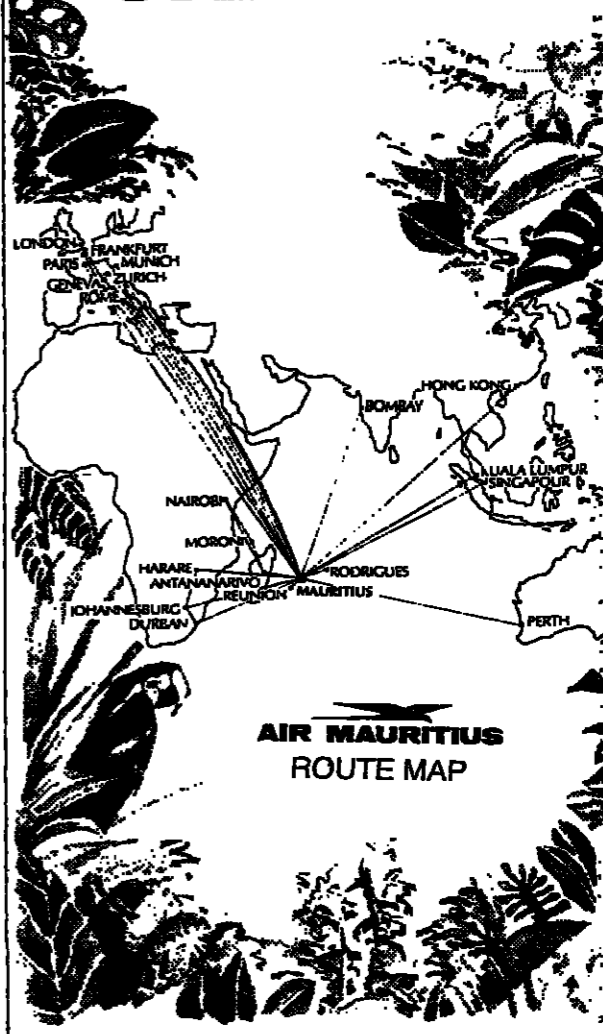
KARL Offmann, the minister of social security, replies that help is available to all in need and that there is no reason to target a particular community: "We don't have specific actions for the Creole group; we don't need them. The structures are there; you only have to take advantage of them." He cited the island's programs of free education and health care, and housing assistance.

It is clear to an outsider that Creoles form an underclass in Mauritian society. They are virtually absent from the bigger towns like Port Louis, which teems with Indian office workers and managers, European businessmen and Chinese merchants. In two afternoons spent at the University of Mauritius campus in Le Réduit, only one Creole was seen among hundreds of students of Indian, Chinese and European origin. They are far more conspicuous in the rural villages of the south.

Paul Bérenger, a longtime leader of the Mouvement Militant Mauricien, one of the island's two major political parties and a champion of the Creole cause, concedes that the country's social and political institutions have failed the Creoles but that a remedy is hard to find.

"We believe there is action to be taken, but it has to be done carefully so as not to anger the other members of the population," he said. "Communal politics are still with us. Mauritius is a shining example of unity in diversity, with people of different groups living in harmony. But it is fragile."

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AIR MAURITIUS

Tourists Need to Be Lured Off the Beach

Special to the IHT

PORT LOUIS — The secret of promoting tourism in this island in the middle of nowhere is to convince potential visitors that it really is an island in the middle of everywhere, or at least in the middle of the Indian Ocean, and so easily accessible to southern and eastern Asians, Australians and Africans.

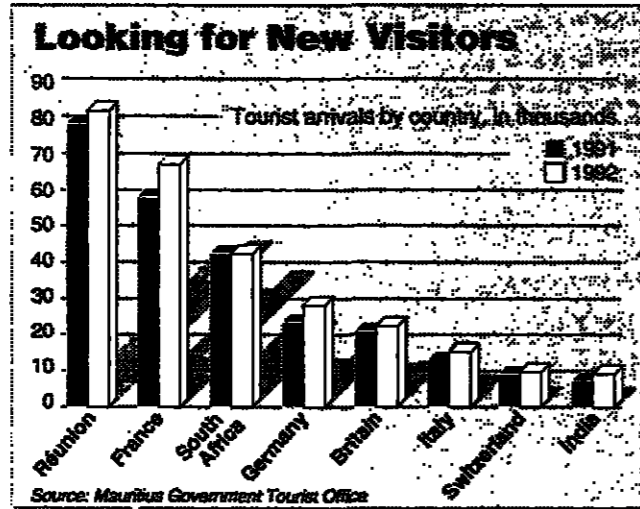
By employing such a strategy, government and private tourism officials hope to expand beyond the traditional Mauritian visitor base of Europe and nearby islands like Réunion and Seychelles, which together are the starting point for 70 percent of arrivals.

"We're trying to project Mauritius as the ideal transit point between Asia and Africa and Australia and Africa," explained Raj Doornath, the commercial management director for Air Mauritius. Of course, it's only an ideal transit point if you can get there. The airline's newest route is Perth, in western Australia; it is trying for several cities in China and Japan, but these are likely to be several years off.

Asians are nevertheless finding their way to the island. Japanese arrivals have increased 17 percent annually over the last five years, those from Singapore show a 10 percent annual growth rate, and the number for India is 19 percent, according to figures compiled by the Mauritius Government Tourist Office.

Last year, visitors from all countries totaled 331,000, up 10 percent from the year before. Air Mauritius is projecting a 7 to 10 percent increase in its traffic for this year over last.

The visitor base is broadening, and it is already much more diverse than it used to be. "At one time, South Africans accounted for 70 percent of tourists; now it's 11 percent," said Sulaiman Patel, a spokesman for Beachcomber Ho-



els, the island's largest innkeeper, with more than 900 rooms in five hotels. "Obviously, direct flights to Europe have opened up new markets." The chain's biggest customers now are the French.

Business travelers account for less than 10 percent of the total. Tourism officials would like that to increase for several reasons, one being that businessmen spend more money, about 25 percent more per day, than vacationers. No matter why they visit, people who come to Mauritius are going to spend a lot. Because it's so remote, the plane fare is steep from nearly everywhere. The hotels are expensive because the lagoons on which they front, surrounded by white, powdery sand and coral reefs, are prized by beachgoers. And a hefty duty on car imports puts the price of rentals into a range from outrageous to extortionate.

The industry has tried to expand the market down to fill up middle-priced hotels, mainly by targeting Indians, who generally have less to spend than Europeans. Still, the island caters mainly to the well-

heeled and remains, as one tour operator who sells packages to Mauritius in Europe put it, "a very expensive, exclusive name."

But it's not too expensive for the quality of service provided, argues Solun Ghoorah, manager of the Mauritius Government Tourist Office. "People don't mind spending £100 a day if they know they're staying in a tranquil, no-problem destination," he said.

Officials are trying to convert business travelers into that way of thinking because they are more likely to come when it's not peak season and more likely to get off the beach, where 95 percent of visitors stay.

"We'd like better utilization of resources for the tourism industry," said Noël Lee Cheong Lem, the tourism minister. "To reduce pressure on the coastal region, we want to move tourism to the interior part of the country."

A good idea, perhaps, but it's difficult getting there because the roads are in such bad repair, and the telecommunications infrastructure also is nowhere near the level of business destinations in

the developed world. Then, when guests arrive, there are no business hotels to put them in, at least none that offer services and comfort approaching those on the coast.

Mr. Lee says that will change. The ambitious effort to resurface and widen roads is due to be completed by the end of next year, and business hotels are in the works, he insists.

One lure for business visitors will be a conference center in the northern town of Grande Baie, which is to open this fall for a francophone summit. The center will be able to accommodate 500 to 700 delegates, depending on the room configuration.

But tourism officials realize that most of those who shell out for the long, expensive ride — 95 percent of them, in fact — head straight for the beach when they get there. They also realize that there are many other beaches in the world, and this may help to explain the stubbornly low hotel occupancy rate, which fell to 64 percent last year at large hotels from 66 percent in 1991.

Exacerbating the problem is a glut of rooms that came on the market after building permits were handed out a bit too freely. "Each hotel applying for a permit would say in its feasibility study that it had a captive market to draw on," Mr. Patel of Beachcomber recalls. "In reality, they were going after the same market as everyone else. At one time we were operating at 85 percent of capacity, but that's gone now. Those were the good old days."

To have days like those in the future depends on selling Mauritius as more than just a big beach. "We do think in terms of what makes this island different," Mr. Ghoorah said. "Why should people come down 12 hours just for a beach experience?"

Conrad de Aenlle

New Wealth Nurtures Fledgling Stock Exchange

Special to the IHT

PORT LOUIS — With the wealth produced during a decade of expansion, Mauritians have accumulated many of the trappings of Western success. In Europe, they can get all manner of European goods at a huge outlet of the French retailer Prisunic, which is right next door to Kentucky Fried Chicken. And there is a "video club" in practically every village, usually stocked with Asian adventure films.

For real thrills, though, there is the Stock Exchange of Mauritius. It's still a small thrill, with 25 listed companies that have an aggregate capitalization of about \$1 billion. By comparison, the Coca-Cola Co. is valued at \$57 billion. In addition to the 25 listed issues, there are 90 that trade unlisted.

As small as it is, it has gotten bigger in a hurry. The Semdex index was recently up around 50 percent from the start of the year. What has been driving it up is a lot of money

from inside and outside the country, and a lot of hype. On a Saturday afternoon radio show not long ago, an executive of a prominent company acquainted Mauritians with the value of investing in shares by saying they pay dividends and the price keeps going up, too. That may not be true forever, but at least it's true now.

Whenever stocks are sold, investment funds usually come to buy them. The Mauritius Fund, which was listed on the London Stock Exchange in January, has \$17.6 million committed here. It trades very thinly, but its managers say this was expected, as most of its shareholders are institutional investors in for the long haul.

The fund was given a head start when the Finance Ministry agreed to keep out other foreign investors for a year. Sumi Banymandhub, the fund's executive director, says there is no way to know if having the field to itself will make any difference in performance; the key is the country's potential for growth.

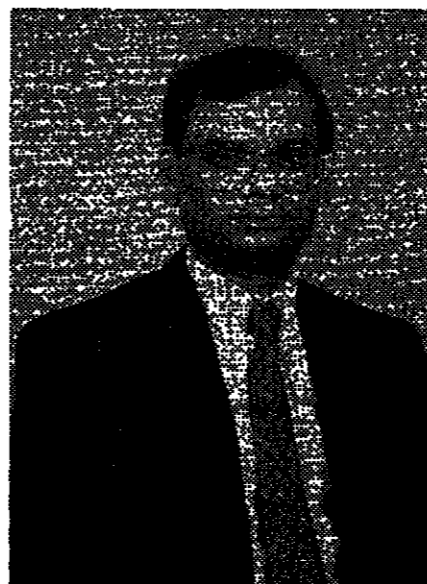
Outside analysts do not think much of the idea, though, seeing it as a distasteful bit of government manipulation, and they are not fond of Mauritius as an investment location. There are better places to commit funds in Africa, they argue.

The finance minister, Ramakrishna Sithan, said he was pleased with the market's performance and defended the exclusivity arrangement: "I could not afford to let everyone come in; this is a small country. . . . I wanted to limit speculation."

Mark Edwards, the fund's general manager, said the negative comments may stem from early investment deals that went sour. From his point of view, the market offers "good stability and good growth." He expects that when the market is opened again to outsiders, there will be some interest, but not rampant speculation.

Conrad de Aenlle

MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER OF FINANCE THE HONOURABLE R. SITHANEN



Ramakrishna Sithanen Minister of Finance

Within a relatively short span of time, Mauritius has succeeded in transforming its economy. It has reduced its heavy dependence on sugar production by rapidly developing its industrial and tourism sectors. It is now engaged in its second phase of industrialisation and is pursuing its drive to modernize its economy and diversify into up-market activities. Special emphasis is being placed on developing financial services as the fourth pillar of the economy and in establishing Mauritius as a regional financial centre.

We have thus set up a full-fledged International Business Centre (IBC) providing for offshore banking and other services. We have also recently put in place a Freeport, and it is taking off very fast. These new sectors are poised for yet faster expansion as positive developments in Southern Africa and other countries of the region are opening up more opportunities for trade and investment between

Africa and the rest of the world. I consider that Mauritius has the potential to become a platform for business linkages between Southeast Asia, the Indian sub-continent and Eastern and Southern Africa.

Operators in both the Freeport and Offshore business sectors benefit from generous fiscal incentives and the support of a well developed on-shore financial system. Furthermore, they can rely on excellent telecommunications facilities, a modern transport network and the availability of a highly educated workforce, fluent in both English and French. They can also find in Mauritius a strong and dynamic private sector, with proven experience in tapping business opportunities in joint ventures with foreign partners. Above all they can conduct their business in a climate of political and economic stability. Government views its role as a facilitator of private enterprise and is deeply committed to maintaining an environment conducive to business expansion. We have liberalised all foreign exchange transactions. In fact, Mauritius is soon graduating to Article VIII of the IMF Articles of Agreement, which demonstrates our sound financial standing.

I am sure that Foreign entrepreneurs will find exciting and rewarding opportunities for investing in Mauritius.

سكوا من الأصل

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London. Tel: 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Sept. 17

Canadian Dollars

Table of Canadian bond prices with columns for Issuer, Cpn, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

ECU Straights

Table of ECU straight bond prices with columns for Issuer, Cpn, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

Pound Sterling

Table of Pound Sterling bond prices with columns for Issuer, Cpn, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

Yen Straights

Table of Yen straight bond prices with columns for Issuer, Cpn, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

Other

Table of other international bond prices with columns for Issuer, Cpn, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

Other

Table of other international bond prices with columns for Issuer, Cpn, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

Other

Table of other international bond prices with columns for Issuer, Cpn, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

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Table of other international bond prices with columns for Issuer, Cpn, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

Other

Table of other international bond prices with columns for Issuer, Cpn, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

NEW YORK (AP) - The following table shows the weekly international bond prices...

Main table of international bond prices with columns for Issuer, Cpn, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

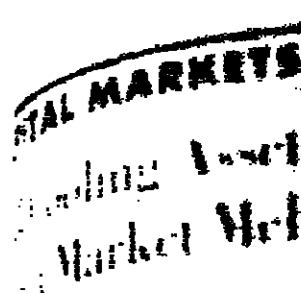
MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Sept. 17.

Table of mutual fund prices with columns for Fund Name, Price, and Yield.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Table of mutual fund prices with columns for Fund Name, Price, and Yield.



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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Sept. 17.

Main table containing NASDAQ market data with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

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Advertisement for International Escorts, listing various services and contact information for agencies in different cities.

Continuation of the main table data from the top of the page, including stock symbols and market information.

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Handwritten number: '010'

New International Bond Issues

Table with columns: Issuer, Amount (millions), Mat., Coup. %, Price, and Terms. Lists various international bond issues from Citicorp, Crédit National, ING Bank, etc.

Yield Gap Bites Into Dollar Positions

Even Bulls Lose Patience With Stingy Returns

By Carl Gewirtz
PARIS — At some point, the favored scenario of the foreign-exchange market will emerge. Short-term U.S. interest will rise. German rates will fall sharply and the dollar will soar in value.

Waiting for that to happen, however, is expensive. Money sitting in Deutsche marks earns twice as much interest as money parked in three-month dollars. That has been a cost most currency players have been willing to pay on the expectation that the rise in the value of the dollar would more than compensate for the foregone interest income.

But the longer that takes to happen, the more interest income is lost in dollars. The dollar ended trading at 1.6140 DM on Friday, not far off its best level of the week after having briefly touched a low of 1.5885 DM, buoyed by market expectations that the Bundesbank this week would nudge down its 6.7 percent money-market rate. But analysts who expected the Bundesbank to retain its salamander-like stance were not impressed by the prospect for a dramatic cut in German rates nor by the dollar's performance.

The end-of-week uptick, said Neil MacKinnon, London-based analyst at Citibank, was "probably nothing more than short-covering, traders buying back dollars they had sold. 'The dollar is in tricky territory and the market was ripe for a short squeeze,' he said.

With daily closings holding above 1.59 DM, a crucial support level for technical traders, the dollar "has scope for some recovery," he added saying that "the best it could do this year would be to match the 1.75 DM seen during the summer but more likely not 1.67 DM."

Simon Crane, a British-based adviser to bank traders, said he saw "no end to the downturn in sight." He added, "The dollar will test the 1.58 level, and I'd currently look for it to get as low as 1.55 DM."

But Paul Cherikov at Union Bank of Switzerland in London remained sanguine, saying the dollar would recover to 1.74 DM within three months.

Underlying the difference in outlooks is a starkly contrasted view on U.S. interest rates.

Mr. Cherikov said he expected the U.S. economy to be expanding an annual rate of "more than 3 percent in the third quarter, fueling speculation of a quarter-point hike in the federal funds rate." He noted "expansion of the monetary base has already generated concern over a bubble in share and bond prices" which reinforces the prospect of a tightened monetary system by the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. Crane, however, said he saw slow U.S. growth leading to a fall in market interest rates. The yield on the 30-year Treasury bond ended last week at 6.04 percent after having touched a 25-year low of 5.84 percent. "I really do believe conditions are right for a decline in yields that could take the 30-year to a new low of 5.25 percent."

Jim O'Neill of Swiss Bank Corp., a long-time pessimist on the dollar's outlook, said the U.S. currency's uptick last week was achieved "in very thin volume." He continued, "The market is very choppy. Unless the dollar can top 1.63 DM it will lose momentum. In my view, it's just a matter of a few weeks until the dollar tests 1.58 DM."

Meanwhile, market operators have to weigh whether to stay in short-term dollars earning interest of 3.06 percent or to temporarily give up hope for a big rise in the currency and move into marks, on which they can earn 6.5 percent.

Euromarkets At a Glance
Eurobond Yields
Weekly Sales
Labor Rates

Mitsubishi Distressed in Hawaii Hotel Sale

By Jeanne B. Pinder
NEW YORK — A luxurious Hawaiian resort that is being bought by Hilton Hotels Corp. and Colony Capital Inc., a Los Angeles private investment company, was sold for a quarter of its construction cost, people close to the deal said.

The 1,241-room hotel, the Hyatt Regency Waikoloa, opened in 1988 and has been operated by Hyatt and owned by a private investment company, Mitsubishi Bank of Japan heads a bank syndicate that held the mortgage. A statement from Colony Capital did not mention the construction cost of the sale price. But judging by the information from those

close to the deal, the sale suggests that Mitsubishi Bank, one of the biggest Japanese banks, is now willing to take losses from its real-estate investments. While American banks have gradually confronted their losses and sold their assets, foreign financial institutions have not been so eager to unload troubled properties. The Japanese in particular have often said their perspectives were long-term and they were willing to hold real estate to wait for the market to come back. The Hawaii Visitors Bureau says about 63 percent of Hawaiian hotels are controlled by the Japanese. Investment by the Japanese in hotels in Hawaii between 1985 and 1992 totaled about \$9.67 billion, according to the accounting firm Kenneth Leventhal & Co.

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Sept. 20-25

Table with columns: Date, Event, Location. Lists economic events for Sept 20-25 including US trade balance, London second-quarter gross domestic product, etc.

Inflation Surfaces To Unsettle Bonds

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Just when it began to look like the vague inflation concerns that troubled the markets earlier this year were put to rest, a whiff of fear has halted the government bond market's string of weekly advances since late July.

Even if the march to record low interest rates resumes, it will not be with the conviction that pushed 30-year yields below 6 percent for the first time, observers said. "It's clear the market doesn't have the momentum that it had a few weeks ago," said James Ho, manager of \$2 billion for John Hancock Advisers. The market "is more vulnerable to bad news."

Last week, some bad news on consumer prices brought the yield on the 30-year government bond to 6.04 percent, up 16 basis points from 5.88 percent a week earlier; the price fell 2 1/2 points, to 102 28/32. The Labor Department surprised traders on Tuesday, announcing a 0.3 percent rise in August consumer price. The market had been looking for

Table with columns: Stock Indexes, Money Rates. Lists DJ Index, FTSE 100, Nikkei 225, etc.

Table with columns: Country/Currency, 12 months, 6 months, 3 months. Lists interest rates for various countries.

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The fragile Middle East peace advertisement: A new peace plan for Bosnia, Economic stimulus in Japan, EC-US trade conflicts.

Table with columns: Country/Currency, 12 months, 6 months, 3 months. Lists interest rates for various countries.

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MARKETS: Cooling-Off Period Viewed as a Tonic

Continued from Page 11
percent above its 10-year average, in Europe it is 60 percent above, and in Japan, 73 percent higher. These record-high valuations are "probably sustainable; this is probably a false scare," Mr. Roche says, "so long as interest rates stay down and cash continues to flow from short-term deposits into equities. "At the moment," he concludes, "equity markets are a little like flying in an airplane where every single valuation instrument has gone dead except for one — the one saying you're not actually going to hit the ground. That's short-term interest rates, and if there's anything wrong with that indicator then God help us."

The story is much the same for the uptick in bond markets, where expectations about the level of interest rates have greatly run ahead of reality. This is particularly the case in Europe, where the central banks of France and Belgium have been much slower to reduce official rates than investors had expected after the August currency crisis. In Germany, where officials are

talking about the recession having bottomed, there is considerable confusion about how soon and how far the Bundesbank will lower its interest rates. Many analysts concurred with Christopher Potts at Banque Indosuez, who says "conditions in Germany are worse than they appear, meaning rates must fall further." With expectations high for a small cut in German and French rates this week, bond markets there and in the Netherlands more than recovered from the sharp midweek shakeout. But the mood in all the bond markets will be greatly affected by the tone in the giant U.S. sector, which is expected to remain stalled unless and until subsequent data shows worries about American inflation to be exaggerated. Chris Anthony at UBS in London said he believed the rally in bond prices would "resume at some stage, but the chances of this happening in the near term are slim." Bond prices are especially vulnerable as so much paper is in the hands of unnatural investors:

AUTOS: Honda to Make More Civics, Accords in U.S.

Continued from Page 11
duction of engines for those models will also be shifted to its Anna, Ohio, plant. Honda will continue to export from Japan cars it does not make in Ohio, such as the Prelude and Legend. Those exports amounted to more than 200,000 vehicles last year, Mr. Tanaka said. As part of its restructuring, Honda also said it planned to eliminate 3,000 of its 43,000 jobs in Japan by 1996, through retirements and reduced hiring. It is also re-

structuring production to try to break even on output in Japan of 1 million units a year, compared with current production of 1.2 million, Mr. Tanaka said. Japanese automakers, their profits battered by the slump in the domestic market and in Europe, are also losing market share in the United States to revitalized American automakers. The government apparently hopes that the problems of Japanese carmakers will cause Wash-

ington to be more conciliatory at the trade talks in Hawaii. But with the U.S. trade deficit in autos and auto parts with Japan still huge, that may not happen. "We've been faced with very serious problems in the United States," Harold Rogg, chairman of Ford Motor Co., said during a recent visit to Japan. "I've seen no evidence of leniency on their part." Mr. Okamoto also said Japan would not extend an agreement selecting targets for the purchase of American automobile parts.



WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Amsterdam

The market focused on economic indicators last week, as a stable dollar and lower interest rates failed to prevent a moderate fall. The CBS All-Share Index closed at 240.70 points, down from 242.40 the previous week. Distribution company Frans Maas announced a sharp drop in half-year profit, causing its shares to shed 10 percent over the week to close at 39.60 guilders.

Frankfurt

The market featured uncertainty and nervousness, traders said, but it managed a small gain all the same. The DAX Index ended at 1,831.99, up 1.1 percent. But its gain was entirely due to a surge of 1.42 percent Friday that traders said had come mostly from technical factors such as the expiration of options for September. Commerzbank said traders and investors had adopted a "wait-and-see" attitude because of the depressed German economy. It said the market would not be supported this week by hopes of lower interest rates, as the Bundesbank had eased rates just days ago. Daimler-Benz advanced 10.50 Deutsche marks on the week to end at 721.50. The group announced a first-half loss of 949 million DM and said it would cut more than 40,000 jobs this year and next. The stock was helped by its impending Wall Street listing and the restructuring measures.

Deutsche Bank also gained 10.50 to finish at 773.50. On Friday, the bank announced a plan to cut its stake in Daimler from 28 percent to 25 percent, a step that should bring it considerable cash. Dresdner Bank gained 1.50 Friday to end at 407.50, but Commerzbank lost 4.50 to 304.

Hong Kong

Prices slid amid fresh concern about Chinese-British relations and renewed publicity about an investigation into a listed company. The Hang Seng Index tumbled 175.34, or 2.31 percent, to finish Thursday at 7,418.11, more than wiping out the preceding week's gain of 81.32. The market was closed Friday because of a tropical storm. Volume during the week was low, averaging 2.79 billion Hong Kong dollars. The average fell 70.66 points Thursday as police searched offices connected with Allied Group Ltd., which has been under investigation for alleged financial irregularities for 13 months.

London

Share prices fell back for the third week in a row, hit by poor economic indicators, but steadied toward the end of the week to close with the Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-Share Index just above 3,000. The index fell 31.5 points or 1 percent from the previous Friday to end at 3,005.5. News of a rise in annual inflation to 1.7 percent in August from 1.4 percent in July

and a meager 0.1 percent rise in retail sales disappointed dealers. Unemployment climbed by 5,800 in August, the second consecutive monthly rise after a five-month fall. British Aerospace lost 19 pence on the week to 408 despite a return to profit in the first half, as investors focused on the cautious comments made by the company's chairman about its outlook. Mirror Group Newspapers gained 3 to 181 after announcing a fourfold increase in profit and the planned sale of a majority stake.

Milan

The Mibtel Index fell 2.31 percent last week to close at 10,350 points in a week of nervous trading and instability. Floations worth 1,800 billion lira—notably Fondiaria—plus unfounded rumors of a refinancing of Fiat and the weakness of the lira kept the market dominated by sell orders.

Paris

The Bourse suffered its heaviest fall in a year at midweek before recovering slightly, encouraged by a stronger dollar and data indicating the economy had stabilized in the second quarter. After a fortnight of consolidation the CAC 40 Index gained 1.15 percent Friday to close at 2,099.5. That left the market up 13 percent since the beginning of the year, compared with 20 percent at the end of August. But traders said the midweek setback

should not dampen market enthusiasm for the coming round of privatizations planned by France's conservative government.

Singapore

The Straits Times Industrial Index gained 9.59 points to 2,008.38, while the stock exchange's broader All-Singapore Index gained 4.04 points to 517.01. Malaysian issues dominated trading on a spate of rumors that some companies had won major contracts. Some of them recorded gains of more than 10 percent.

Tokyo

Share prices fell in a holiday-shortened week marked by dwindling expectations of results from the government's new economic stimulus package. The Nikkei Stock Average of 225 issues lost 2.1 percent, or 426.94 points, to 20,391.04. Volume on the major board averaged 285.8 million shares, down from the previous week's 322.6 million shares.

Zurich

Shares rose in quiet trading linked to the fortunes of the dollar. The Swiss Performance Index closed the week at 1,513.4, up 0.8 percent, with daily volume below 1 billion Swiss francs. Nestlé rose 4 francs to 1,057, but the week's decline forced down chemical shares, with Ciba-Geigy falling 42 to 674.

Gulf States Weigh Stock Market Link

AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE ABU DHABI — Three Arab states in the Gulf region are discussing linking their stock markets as part of a plan to create a joint exchange, an official of one was quoted on Saturday as saying. Bahrain, Kuwait and Oman, the only countries in the region with official trading floors, have been in touch on opening up their markets to one another, Hassan Nisf, Bahrain's trade and agriculture undersecretary, said. But he said a joint stock market, as called for in an economic agreement made in 1982 by the Gulf Cooperation Council, would take time because there were as yet no formal stock exchanges in the other three GCC members — Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. "Setting up a joint stock market is the most difficult task for the GCC because some members are still strongly opposed to opening their markets to nonnationals," a Gulf dealer said.

SHORT COVER

Cocoa Group to Sell Beans

LONDON (Reuters) — The International Cocoa Organization decided late Saturday to sell its 230,000 metric ton stockpile of cocoa beans, collected under previous efforts to boost prices. The group plans to sell at least 51,000 tons of beans a year, in equal monthly installments whittling down its holding within 4.5 years. Cocoa is trading at \$903 a ton (\$1,383.40), up from \$509 last year.

Volkswagen Move Raises Czech Ire

PRAGUE (Reuters) — Czech officials responded negatively to Volkswagen AG's decision to cancel last week a 1.4 billion Deutsche mark (\$867.1 million) financing for its Skoda subsidiary, according to weekend media reports. Tomas Jezek, chairman of the Czech National Property Fund, which holds a 69 percent stake in Skoda, said Volkswagen "had to admit" its financial plan for the unit, which it owns 31 percent, was badly designed. "It is an unfavorable signal for the future," Finance Minister Ivan Kocarnik told Czech television after he was informed of the cancellation.

Soho Magnate Tops British Rich List

LONDON (AP) — Britain's richest person is Paul Raymond, who built a £1.5-billion (\$2.30 billion) fortune on property in London's Soho district and by publishing pornographic magazines, Business Age magazine said Sunday. Following Mr. Raymond were the retailer David Sainsbury, with £1.42 billion; Viscount Rothermere, the publisher, with £1.2 billion and Sir Evelyn Rothschild, a banker, with £1.1 billion. Entertainment figures were prominent on the list. Paul McCartney, with an estimated wealth of £430 million, was the 11th-highest overall. Queen Elizabeth's fortune was estimated at £150 million, putting her in 57th place.

Tanzanian Central Bank to Idle 1,000

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania (AFP) — Tanzania's central bank is to lay off 1,000 of its 1,700-strong work force, sources said Saturday. Sources at the Bank of Tanzania said the move was an effort by the new governor, Idris Rashid, to institute efficiency and raise productivity following reforms of the centrally planned economy. Retirement payments to those who voluntarily resign will be higher than for workers who remain. The Co-operative & Rural Development Bank, also state-owned, is due to lay off 600 of its 1,640 employees, also to boost efficiency.

Slow Trains Imperil China Exchange

BEIJING (AP) — The nine-month-old Shanghai Coal Exchange may have to close because China's overburdened railway system is not making coal deliveries on time, the China Daily's Business Weekly said Sunday. The official newspaper said only 30 percent of coal purchased on the exchange has been delivered, and clients are losing confidence. Transactions halted from May 25 through June 30.

For the Record

Switzerland, worried like most other Western nations about rising health-care costs, is planning to slash prices on drugs, the Sunday newspaper SonntagsZeitung reported. (Reuters) The Stock Exchange of Singapore said Sunday it would extend trading by 2.5 hours a day because of increasing investments from abroad. (AP) African countries will establish a bank to finance trade under an initiative by the African Development Bank. The Afrexim Bank will have \$750 million of capital. (AFP)

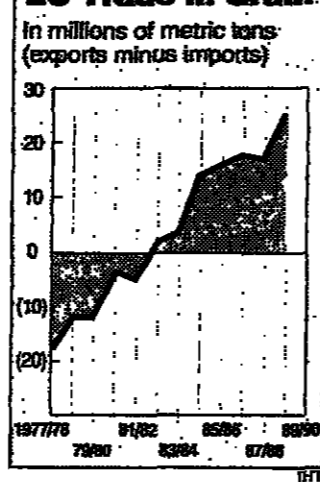
GATT: Unyielding France Fans Fires in Trade Dispute

Continued from Page 1 Under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The basic French position, as expressed by Agriculture Minister Jean Puech last week, is that Europe must preserve its "vocation" as a farm exporter. That rules the United States, where grain exports have been essentially flat for the last 15 years. "In terms of world market share, we've really taken it on the chin," a U.S. official said. "The Europeans have gained. Now that they've made these gains, they want to lock in that market share." Bridging the gap between the two sides will not be easy, but it is essential if the Uruguay Round — which most economists regard as the best hope of reviving the world economy — is to be concluded by its latest deadline, Dec. 15. Trans-Atlantic farm differences caused the talks to break down on the eve of the first deadline in 1990, and after two extensions there will be little political will to try again if the talks fail. Negotiators contend that sweeping tariff reductions in other goods and services can be concluded quickly as the deadline approaches following a formula agreed upon by the United States, the EC, Japan

and Canada in July. But nobody will offer concessions on semiconductors, pharmaceuticals, banking or other areas as long as farm trade is seen to be deadlocked. Yet a deadlock is likely if France persuades EC foreign and agriculture ministers on Monday to demand a reopening of negotiations on Blair House. President Bill Clinton ruled out any renegotiation last week. "There is not much flexibility," said a senior EC official. The best prospect, the official said, is that Paris will be content with promises to seek a favorable interpretation of Blair House's details without junking the accord itself. That would allow both sides to leave the tough farm issues until the end-game of the GATT talks, when the benefits of the wider trade package may make it easier to compromise on agriculture. The French government's main aim is to stretch out the impact of the Blair House pact's cuts, which would fall most heavily in the first year; exempt Europe's huge inventories and food aid from the cuts; make the pact's cuts and minimum imports apply to farm trade overall rather than each category, a move that could spare Europe pain in grains and meat; and lengthen the pact's peace clause

that bars Washington from challenging EC farm programs. Publicly at least, the United States has not indicated any flexibility on those points. France's strongest argument for change is a contention that Blair House would require deeper cuts than the already-agreed reform of the EC's Common Agriculture Policy. This gained credence following the EC currency crises of the past year. The EC Commission, which negotiated Blair House and still defends it, conceded last week that devaluations by Britain, Italy and Spain will encourage farmers there to increase production because EC price supports are paid in European currency units. But resolving that should be a matter for internal EC adjustments rather than talks with Washington. Ironically, both Blair House and the EC's own internal farm reforms, which will phase out high guaranteed farm prices and substitute direct income supports to farmers, should end up favoring French farmers over most other Europeans. The cost of production for French wheat farmers, for example, are only about 15 percent higher than U.S. levels, Mr. Murphy said. Only Britain, which grows much less wheat, has lower costs.

EC Trade in Grain



As a result the EC reforms should hit harder on higher-cost farmers in Germany and elsewhere, he said. France faces the biggest cuts because it provides two-thirds of EC grain exports, he said, but "the French will still have the lion's share in terms of exports."

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TIME: Shifts at Magazine Unit

Continued from Page 11 at most other companies, while the publishers function as advertising managers. The financial targets were not specified, but they were said to be "ambitious." Despite widespread fears among editors and middle managers, the company did not announce across-the-board layoffs. Despite the shuffling of job titles and responsibilities, only two executives were said to be leaving the company immediately. Jason McManus, Time's editor-in-chief, and other executives repeatedly pointed out to employees that the company was not creating a special reserve for restructuring. In 1991, when it did institute layoffs, such a reserve was created. That does not mean that serious belt tightening is no longer on the agenda. The message from management was that instead of a bloodletting now, the leeches will be applied slowly but surely and they will be applied by the magazines themselves. "We were told that the presidents and publishers would get their marching order to stay inside their numbers, whether by cutting paper clips or people," said one executive at Time Inc., the magazine unit. Reaction among writers and publishing executives was a mixture of relief and uncertainty over what exactly

the new regime would mean for people at the magazines. "There was relief that nothing horrible is going to happen," said a magazine editor. Another editor said it was good the management saw the need for change, but added that it did not provide sufficient details. ■ Turner Studies Bid Ted Turner, chairman of the Turner Broadcasting System Inc., is exploring ways to become involved in a bid for Paramount Communications Inc., according to two executives close to Mr. Turner, Geraldine Fabrikant of the New York Times reported. Paramount last week accepted an \$8 billion takeover offer from Viacom Inc.

CURRENCY: 'Fast-Track' Unity for a Few in EC?

Continued from Page 11 indeed necessary for the efficient running of markets or desirable in its net effects." As far as most players in the financial markets are concerned, however, a return to the type of controls on capital flows that prevailed in most parts of Europe until the 1980s would be impractical in today's trading environment. "We've spread our money across different markets, and controls would present a fundamental change of thinking," Ian Donald, bond fund manager at Lazard In-

vestors, told Bloomberg Business News. "These governments want their budget deficits funded by the international investor, and we wouldn't be able to do that with controls." The only serious plans to revive the momentum toward a single currency in ways that accept the power of today's markets call for central banks of member countries to pool their currency reserves. Such an idea, which has been discussed among senior officials in recent months, would force members to link their monetary policies

even more closely and give much greater weight to their ability to intervene in the currency markets. Such a step would involve a big loss of national sovereignty, though. As it is, the departing head of the Bundesbank, Helmut Schlesinger, last week dismissed a more limited proposal for getting the Maastricht single-currency plan back on track. Mr. Schlesinger rejected a plan offered by leaders in the European Parliament to revive the exchange-rate mechanism by creating a "hard European currency unit" to act as a second anchor alongside the mark.



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MONDAY SPORTS OLYMPICS

SIDELINES

Manchester and Marseille Triumph

LONDON (Reuters) — A thumping free-kick Sunday by Eric Cantona gave Manchester United a 1-0 victory over title rival Arsenal that put United clear at the top of the English Premier League. The Frenchman blasted the free-kick from 30 meters between the defensive wall and diving goalkeeper David Seaman for his fourth goal of the season seven minutes before halftime in a fiercely fought top-of-the-standings match.

Marseille cast aside its troubles and romped to a 3-1 victory over weakened pace-setter Bordeaux to take a share of the lead in the French first division on Saturday.

Tapie Denies UEFA Official's Charge

ZURICH (Combined Dispatches) — Olympique Marseille owner Bernard Tapie was paid "a princely sum" to drop the lawsuit that put his team temporarily reinstated in the European Cup, UEFA's general secretary, Gerhard Aigner, has been quoted as saying.

Aigner, in an interview with the Neue Zuercher Zeitung newspaper, said, "He likely received huge sums, certainly much more than if he had taken part in the European Cup." Asked who might have paid off Tapie, Aigner said, "Only this: It appears Tapie also took his case to the French government."

Tapie, responding Sunday, said that "Olympique Marseille has not received a penny for withdrawing its complaint." (AP, AFP)

Japanese Sets 20,000-Meter Record

AMAGASAKI, Japan (AP) — Japan's Izumi Maki broke the 10-year-old world record in the women's 20,000-meter run on Sunday, finishing in 1 hour, 6 minutes, 48.8 seconds.

Rosa Mota of Portugal had set the mark of 1:06:55.5 in Lisbon in May 1983. The event, not a regular part of major athletic meets, was included in a special meet arranged to help Japanese middle- and long-distance women runners break national records.

For the Record

UEFA made Israel a provisional member Sunday at its executive committee meeting in Limassol, Cyprus. The decision must be approved by a congress of all UEFA members, but this is considered a formality. Israel entered its first clubs in the European tournaments last season.

Diego Maradona was left off Argentina's national team roster for a two-game series with Australia that will determine which country plays in the World Cup.

The Colorado Rockies broke the major leagues' season attendance mark Friday when a crowd of 56,679 gave them a total of 4,054,587; the Toronto Blue Jays had drawn 4,028,318 last year en route to winning the World Series.

Davis Cup drug testing will be introduced at all series beginning in 1994, the ITF announced. It also formalized plans to run the women's Federation Cup as a year-long playoff beginning in 1995.

Vintage Crop, sent off at 9-2 under Michael Kinane, won the Irish St. Leger by 2 1/2 lengths over last year's winner, Assessor. Foresee was another neck back.

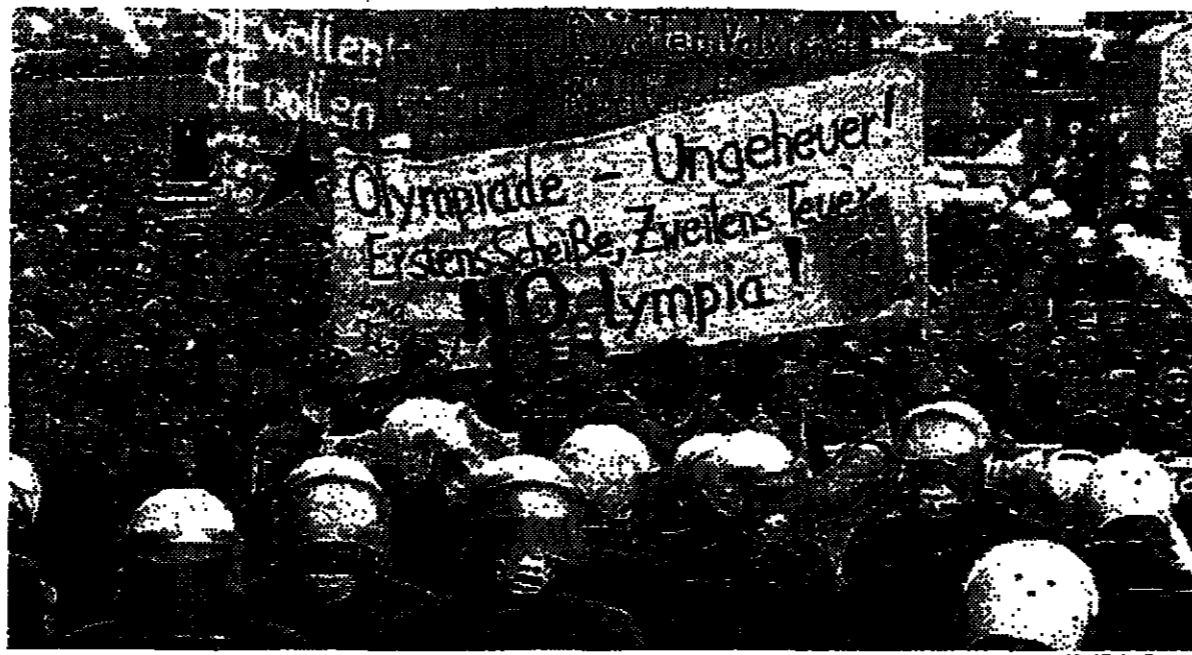
Mehmet Akif Pirim of Turkey, the 62-kilogram Olympic champion, was banned for four years by the international wrestling federation after testing positive for a performance-enhancing drug earlier this year.

Ricardo López of Mexico retained his WBC strawweight title by stopping Toto Por Pongsawang of Thailand in the 11th round of the fight in Bangkok.

Quotable

Blackie Sherrod, the Dallas Morning News columnist: "Boxer Julio César Chávez sez his family was so poor, the kids ate boiled weeds. Heck, so did everybody, only mama called it spinach."

China Says Its Athletes Will Go to Atlanta Games



Police walled off some of the 15,000 people who marched in Berlin to protest the German capital's bid for the Games.

Sports, Palestinians Added for '96

MONTE CARLO — Beach volleyball, women's soccer and mountain biking have been added to the program for the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta.

The IOC executive board also granted provisional recognition to the Palestine national Olympic committee, clearing the way for a Palestinian team to compete in 1996, while Atlanta organizers were given approval to hold the opening ceremony the night before the start of the competition rather than on the same day.

The decisions were reached Saturday by the IOC's executive board and will go before the full IOC session for formal approval this week.

The IOC's sports director, Gilbert Felli, said women's soccer had been approved as a permanent Olympic event, with eight teams competing in Atlanta.

"It's a general policy of the IOC to catch up with the ladies and have equality for men and women in the Olympic program," Felli said.

Beach volleyball, played with teams of two rather than six, was approved on a provisional basis for the 1996 Games. The competition will be held in Savannah, with 24 men's teams and 16 women's teams.

Approval for women's soccer and beach volleyball had been widely expected, but the addition of mountain biking was a surprise, Felli said. 40 men and 40 women would compete in cross-country races.

"It's an upcoming sport and it's very strong in the United States," he said. Several changes were made in the cycling events. The men's 100-kilometer team time trial event was scrapped, while the IOC added individual road time trial races for men and women and a women's points track event.

The inclusion of the women's triple jump followed its debut at this year's world athletics championships in Stuttgart.

Taking into account the additional events, Felli said the IOC remained confident of keeping to within the limit of 10,000 athletes for Atlanta.

Bob Brennan, a spokesman for the Atlanta organizing committee, said a record 3,600 women athletes were expected to compete in 1996. There were some 3,000 women athletes in 1992 in Barcelona.

The executive board approved moving the opening ceremony from Saturday, July 20, to the evening of Friday, July 19. The sports competition itself will start on Saturday and run for 16 days.

The change will give Atlanta an extra night of prime-time television programming. NBC recently acquired the TV rights for \$456 million.

Felli said the move will also make it easier to fit all the events into the 16-day program and allow for flexibility in case of rain or other weather problems. About 12 sports will start competition Saturday.

The IOC's director general, François Carrard said the Palestinian decision was reached after confirmation was received that the Palestinian committee had headquarters in Jericho.

"A number of technicalities must be put in place, but this decision means the athletes of Palestine will be able to participate in all the next Olympic Games," Carrard said.

"The recent agreements between the PLO and Israel are a very substantial addition to this recognition by the international community," Carrard said.

Asked how the recognition could be justified in light of the massacre of Israeli athletes by Palestinian gunmen at the 1972 Munich Olympics, Carrard replied, "There were very black moments for the history of Olympism in 1972. But we are in 1993. The times, the men and the people have changed. The national Olympic committee of Palestine now in place can certainly not be held responsible for what took place 20 years ago."

Provisional recognition was also granted to national Olympic committees from Burundi, Cape Verde, the Comoros Islands, Sao Tome and Principe, Dominica, St. Kitts and Nevis, and St. Lucia.

That brought to 194 the number of national Olympic committees recognized by the IOC.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONTE CARLO — Debates over whether Beijing was gaining ground or had lost a step in the race to stage the 2000 Olympics were as numerous Sunday as yachts in the harbor here after Chinese officials, seeking to repair the possible damage to their Olympic bid, had given assurances that the national team would take part in the 1996 Games in Atlanta.

The statements were intended to end the controversy caused when Chinese officials seemed to suggest that they could relocate against Atlanta to protest U.S. congressional opposition to Beijing's bid for the 2000 Games.

Beijing and Sydney are, by most accounts, the favorites in the five-city competition that also involves Berlin, Istanbul and Manchester, England. It will be decided Thursday in a secret ballot by the International Olympic Committee, with Western criticism of China's human-rights record having emerged as a major issue.

But if the Chinese were hoping to achieve some measure of damage control, they had been less successful than their women's distance runners in recent weeks.

Neither did Beijing do itself a favor at a news conference on Sunday with an apparently dismissive response by the Chinese sports minister, Wu Shaozou, to a question about the release of Wei Jingsheng, China's best-known political prisoner.

China has denied that releasing Mr. Wei and a number of other dissidents was timed to promote the Olympic bid. But asked to comment on the timing of Mr. Wei's release, six months short of the end of his 15-year sentence, Mr. Wu responded, "Perhaps it was a coincidence."

Zhang Baifu, chief executive of the Beijing bid committee, was quoted Friday in an Australian television interview as saying, "If Congress can pass a resolution objecting to our bid for the 2000 Olympics, we could, frankly, boycott their Atlanta Games in 1996. If our bid fails, we could write to Congress to protest about their interference and justifying our revenge."

Then, in a statement released Saturday through the official Xinhua news agency, Zhang said the reported comment was incorrect.

"An American friend told me that you have every reason to boycott the Atlanta Olympic Games, but I said that China sticks to its firm position that it fully supports the Olympic movement, and therefore will not do that," Xinhua quoted him as saying.

Chinese officials held a news conference later to clarify the position of He Zhenliang, head of the Chinese Olympic committee and an IOC vice president, on Friday. He ruled out a boycott but repeatedly refused to guarantee that China's athletes would actually go to Atlanta — apparently leaving the door open for China to stay away while citing another pretext.

Any threat — direct or indirect — of a boycott would be viewed with alarm by the IOC in the wake of the 1980 and 1984 boycotts led by the United States and Soviet Union.

In a statement read on his behalf Saturday, He finally said the magic words: "The Chinese Olympic committee and the Chinese athletes will be in Atlanta for the centennial Olympics," he said. "The Chinese athletes will do their best to win the most medals possible in Atlanta."

He issued a similar written statement to the media and clarified his stand to the IOC executive board.

"Mr. He made it absolutely clear," said the IOC's director general, Francois Carrard. "He said the question of non-participation does not exist... He said whatever happens China will participate in the 1994 Winter Games in Lillehammer and the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta. For us, it's clear."

Kevan Gosper, an IOC vice president from Australia, said he never thought China would hold out a boycott threat.

"If Beijing was not successful here, there's every indication that they would propose to go again for 2004," he said. "It doesn't make sense not to go for Atlanta, does it?"

The U.S. House of Representatives passed a resolution last month urging rejection of Beijing's bid because of China's human rights record. Sixty U.S. senators have also come out against the bid, as well as British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd and the European Parliament.

At Saturday's press conference, officials read a long statement in the name of Vice Premier Li Lanqing, China's highest-ranking official in Monaco.

The statement described the Western political opposition as "flagrant interference in the affairs of the IOC and infringement of the principles of Olympism."

The statement listed several reasons why Beijing was the best choice to stage the Games, stressing among other things that the Summer Olympics have been held 15 times in Europe, once in Australia, only twice in Asia and never in China.

Li's statement noted that China has one-fifth of the world's population, 1.2 billion people, and is eager to open its economy to the rest of the world.

"China's development means more opportunities for the business communities in the world," he said.

While Berlin Olympic committee officials scrambled for votes in Monte Carlo, about 15,000 people marched through the German capital Saturday to protest the city's bid for the Games.

Berlin's mayor, Eberhard Diepgen, said Sunday in Monte Carlo that "opposition is a part of democracy. But the opponents are a small minority." (AP, Reuters)

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Sept. 17. (Continued)

Symbol	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg	Net
Alcoa	100	112 1/2	111 3/4	112 1/2	+1 1/4	100
Amgen	100	112 1/2	111 3/4	112 1/2	+1 1/4	100
Amgen	100	112 1/2	111 3/4	112 1/2	+1 1/4	100
Amgen	100	112 1/2	111 3/4	112 1/2	+1 1/4	100
Amgen	100	112 1/2	111 3/4	112 1/2	+1 1/4	100
Amgen	100	112 1/2	111 3/4	112 1/2	+1 1/4	100
Amgen	100	112 1/2	111 3/4	112 1/2	+1 1/4	100
Amgen	100	112 1/2	111 3/4	112 1/2	+1 1/4	100
Amgen	100	112 1/2	111 3/4	112 1/2	+1 1/4	100
Amgen	100	112 1/2	111 3/4	112 1/2	+1 1/4	100

Symbol	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg	Net
Amgen	100	112 1/2	111 3/4	112 1/2	+1 1/4	100
Amgen	100	112 1/2	111 3/4	112 1/2	+1 1/4	100
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Symbol	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg	Net
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Amgen	100	112 1/2	111 3/4	112 1/2	+1 1/4	100
Amgen	100	112 1/2	111 3/4	112 1/2	+1 1/4	100
Amgen	100	112 1/2	111 3/4	112 1/2	+1 1/4	100
Amgen	100	112 1/2	111 3/4	112 1/2	+1 1/4	100
Amgen	100	112 1/2	111 3/4	112 1/2	+1 1/4	100
Amgen	100	112 1/2	111 3/4	112 1/2	+1 1/4	100
Amgen	100	112 1/2	111 3/4	112 1/2	+1 1/4	100
Amgen	100	112 1/2	111 3/4	112 1/2	+1 1/4	100

Symbol	100s	High	Low	Close	Chg	Net
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Amgen	100	112 1/2	111 3/4	112 1/2	+1 1/4	100
Amgen	100	112 1/2	111 3/4	112 1/2	+1 1/4	100
Amgen	100	112 1/2	111 3/4	112 1/2	+1 1/4	100
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MONDAY SPORTS BASEBALL

Last-Minute Catch Lifts Eagles Past Redskins, 34-31

The Associated Press
Calvin Williams caught eight passes for 181 yards and three touchdowns, including the 10-yard game-winner with 4 seconds left on Sunday as the Eagles edged the Washington Redskins, 34-31, in a National Football League game Philadelphia.

Williams had to share the limelight with a guy used to it, Randall Cunningham, who completed 25 of 39 for 360 yards.

The Eagles trailed 31-27 with 1:54 left when Cunningham started

knocked Detroit quarterback Rodney Peete out with a knee sprain.

Overall, the Saints had five sacks of Peete, who finished 12 of 17 for 99 yards before he was relieved by Andre Ware.

Playing against a Detroit offensive line missing starters Lomas Brown and David Richards, the Saints contained Barry Sanders, who gained 76 yards in 16 carries, 37 of which came on two straight carries in the second quarter.

Giants 20, Rams 10: In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Rodney Hampton carried a career-high 41 times for 134 yards and a touchdown and the Giants shut down the Los Angeles Rams by controlling the ball for 43:29.

The victory was only the Giants' second in their last seven games with Los Angeles (1-2).

Cornerback Mark Collins, who was burned by Jim Everett and Flipper Anderson for a game-winning touchdown in a 1989 playoff game, got a measure of revenge by returning a tipped pass 50 yards for a touchdown.

That gave the Giants a 20-3 lead with 4:32 to play in the third quarter, but it didn't put the Rams away.

Everett hooked up with Anderson on a 51-yard scoring play early in the fourth quarter. The Rams then got a chance to make things closer when Jarrod Bunch lost his second fumble at the Giants' 47.

However, New York's defense, which lost Lawrence Taylor to a hamstring injury late in the third quarter, held Myron Guyton added a late interception to ice the game and leave the Giants undefeated under Coach Dan Reeves.

Steelers 34, Bengals 7: Neil O'Donnell threw his first three touchdowns passes of the season, and Barry Foster ran for 103 yards to awaken Pittsburgh's offense against the winless Bengals in Pittsburgh.

Foster constantly ran over Cincinnati defenders for big yardage in his first 100-yard game this season. O'Donnell finished off the drives with scoring passes to Ernie Mills, Yancey Thigpen and Dwight Stone.

O'Donnell, playing with elbow tendinitis, was 21-of-25 for 189 yards and no interceptions. Stone,



Yankee Don Mattingly let out a cheer after his two-run single with two out in the ninth beat Boston.

one of O'Donnell's oft-criticized wide receivers, scored twice on a 9-yard reception and a 38-yard reverse as coordinator Ron Erhardt opened up Pittsburgh's previously ineffective offense.

The Steelers (1-2), who had just one touchdown in their first two games, broke out of their offensive slump, falling to 0-3 and losing its fifth in a row to Pittsburgh.

Seahawks 17, Patriots 14: In

Forxboro, Massachusetts, Chris Warren ran for 174 yards and a touchdown as the Seahawks held off a 14-point Patriot rally in the final quarter.

New England just missed a tying field goal with 30 seconds remaining as Scott Sison's 54-yard attempt bounced off the crossbar.

Seattle's Rick Mirer, meanwhile, won his rookie quarterback duel with New England's Drew Bledsoe. Mirer, chosen No. 2 in this spring's

draft, completed 12-of-16 passes for 117 yards and his first NFL touchdown before being knocked out with an eye injury late in the third quarter. Stan Gelbaugh finished for the Seahawks.

Bledsoe, the top draft pick, consistently threw behind and above receivers and was intercepted twice. He was 20-for-44 for 240 yards and a touchdown, but much of that yardage came in the fourth quarter after the Seahawks had taken a 17-0 lead.

Jays Open 4-Game Lead As Yankees Fall to Bosox

The Associated Press
Toronto won its eighth consecutive game and opened a four-game lead in the American League East as Juan Guzman scattered eight hits over eight innings Sunday, leading the Blue Jays over the Twins, 10-0 in Minnesota.

Toronto, which had a team-record nine doubles by eight players, has its largest lead this season, and a five-game advantage in the loss column with 13 games to go. The winning streak is the longest of the season for the Blue Jays.

Guzman (13-3) is 6-0 in 11 starts since July 20. He walked four and struck out four before Dwayne Ward relieved to start the ninth. Guzman also tied Jack Morris' 1987 AL record with his 24th wild pitch, putting Dave Winfield on third with one out in the fourth. But Guzman escaped the jam by getting Scott Stahovjak to pop up and Dave McCarty to fly out.

Minnesota, which completed a 1-6 homestand, left 12 men on base and had at least one runner in scoring position in six innings but still was blanked for an AL-high 13th time.

Mike Trombley (5-5) allowed nine hits in 6 2/3 innings, including five of the Blue Jays' doubles.

Red Sox 8, Yankees 3: Frank Tanana's debut as a Yankee was spoiled by shabby defense and Boston took advantage by winning in New York.

It was a costly loss for the Yankees, who fell four games behind Toronto in the AL East with 12 games left to play. They acquired Tanana from the Mets on Friday hoping for three quality starts. Tanana, 7-16 overall this season, gave it to them against the Red Sox by giving up eight hits and four runs in seven innings.

Danny Darwin (15-11) gave up three hits and one run in six innings for the victory.

John Valentin had three hits and drove in four runs for Boston with an RBI double in the second, a two-run homer in the fifth, giving the Red Sox a 4-1 lead, and a run-scoring single in Boston's four-run eighth.

Indiana 12, Tigers 2: Mark Clark took a no-hit bid into the seventh inning and Sam Horn, playing only his second game this season, homered twice and drove in four runs as Cleveland routed the Tigers in Detroit.

Horn, who hadn't homered since July 1, 1992, at Baltimore against Milwaukee, hit a solo shot in the second and a two-run drive in the seventh. Horn led the International League with 38 home runs this season at Charlotte.

Clark (6-4) allowed six hits, struck out six and walked one in 8 1/3 innings. He didn't allow a hit until Scott Livingstone's infield single with one out in the seventh. Clark came off the disabled list Sept. 9 and hadn't allowed a run in 22 innings before Lou Whitaker's RBI double in the ninth.

In games played Saturday: Yankees 4, Red Sox 3: The Yankees, given another chance when a fan ran onto the field as the apparent final out was being made, rallied for three runs in the bottom of the ninth inning, the last two on Don Mattingly's two-out single, to beat Boston in New York.

The Yankees trailed 3-1 in the ninth and had two outs and none on when Mike Gallego was hit by a pitch from Greg Harris. The Red Sox seemed to have it won when pinch-hitter Mike Stanley hit an easy fly ball to left field that was caught, but third-base umpire Tim Welke had called time an instant

earlier when a fan bolted from the box seats toward the field.

Stanley then singled on the next pitch and Wade Boggs followed an infield hit that scored Gallego, making it 3-2. Dion James walked on a full count, bringing up Mattingly.

On Friday, Wade Boggs drove in the go-ahead run with a ground out in the eighth as the Yankees won.

AL ROUNDUP

The Blue Jays continued winning as Pat Hentgen held the Twins to two hits for eight innings, but the Orioles lost when Milwaukee's Cal Eldred pitched a three-hitter for his second major league shutout.

Blue Jays 5, Twins 1: Toronto continued its strong stretch run with its victory over Minnesota behind the solid pitching of Dave Stewart in Minneapolis.

Stewart allowed five hits in 6 2/3 innings and struck out five consecutive batters in one stretch as the Blue Jays won their seventh straight game. Stewart walked two and struck out seven.

Brewers 3, Orioles 0: Baltimore, which lost for the fourth time in five games, dropped five games behind Toronto as rookie Angel Miranda and Jesse Orosco combined on a four-hitter in Milwaukee to

deal the Orioles their second straight shutout.

B. J. Surhoff accounted for all three Brewers' runs on the same play in the third off Jamie Moyer.

Athletics 3, White Sox 2: Bobby Witt settled down after a shaky start to combine with two relievers on a five-hitter as Oakland beat visiting Chicago and suddenly slumping Jack McDowell.

McDowell (21-10), baseball's winningest pitcher, lost his third straight decision, giving up eight hits in an eight-inning complete game. He is 0-3 with a 5.94 ERA over his last three starts.

Tigers 7, Indians 6: Eric Davis continued his hot hitting for Detroit with a two-run, game-winning homer in the fourth inning as the Tigers beat visiting Cleveland.

Royals 1, Mariners 0: Kevin Appier pitched a three-hitter for Kansas City to outduel Chris Bosio in Seattle and win his sixth straight decision, stretching his complete streak to 28 1/2 innings and lowering his league-leading ERA to 2.62.

Rangers 9, Angels 2: In Anaheim, California, Chris James, obtained the day before from Houston, hit two solo homers and Texas closed to within 3 1/2 games of American League West-leading Chicago.

Williams' Homers Lead Giants Past Reds for a Sweep

The Associated Press
Matt Williams hit two more homers, giving him 10 in his last 15 games, and drove in five runs as the San Francisco Giants completed a reinvestigating weekend sweep of the Reds with a 7-3 victory Sunday in Cincinnati.

The Giants got their 92nd victory, the same number as in their 1989 pennant-winning season, and made a U-turn in the National League West race by beating the down-trodden Reds three straight.

San Francisco arrived at Riverfront Stadium with an eight-game losing streak that ended its 123-day stay in first place and let Atlanta take a four-game lead. The Giants outscored the Reds 26-4 over the weekend to end the slide and start making up ground.

On Saturday, the Giants closed to three games as Atlanta lost. The Braves were playing the Mets later Sunday in Atlanta.

Williams, the Giants' hottest hitter in September, hit a three-run homer in the fourth off Bobby Ayala (6-9) to put the Giants ahead to stay. The bumbling Reds handed the Giants another run later in the inning on center fielder Jacob Brumfield's error.

Williams added a two-run homer off Scott Service in the eighth, his 37th of the season.

Scott Sanderson (4-2) struck out seven, allowed four hits over five innings and got away with another multiple-homer game — consecutive solo homers in the fifth by rookie Keith Kessinger and Thomas Howard.

Expos 6, Phillies 5: In Montreal, the Expos, down to their last at-bat against Philadelphia, got a two-out, two-run single from Wil Cordero in the ninth inning to rally past the Phillies and keep the NL East.

Cordero's bases-loaded hit off Mitch Williams (3-6) moved Montreal back within four games of the first-place Phillies.

Cardinals 7, Pirates 6: Mark Whiten's two-run, two-out double in the ninth scored pinch-runner Lonnie Maclin and Gregg Jefferies to give the Cardinals the victory over Pittsburgh in St. Louis.

St. Louis, which fell behind 6-5 in the top of the ninth on Dave Clark's two-run homer off Mike Perez (7-2), began its rally with Bernard Gilkey's one-out walk.

Gilkey was forced at second base by pinch-hitter Todd Zelle but Jefferies walked on four pitches. Whiten followed with a double off reliever Mark Dewey (1-2).

Mariners 2, Cubs 1: In Chicago, Chris Hammond allowed four hits in 7 1/3 innings and drove in a run with a squeeze bunt for Florida.

Padres 6, Astros 3: Phil Plantier hit his 32d home run, leading San Diego over the Astros in Houston and ending the Padres' four-game losing streak.

Andy Ashby (3-9) pitched seven

innings, allowing three runs. He struck out seven and walked none.

In games played Saturday: Mets 3, Braves 2: In Atlanta, the Braves, one out away from another victory, blew a two-run lead in the ninth inning and lost to last-place New York in the 10th on rookie Tito Navarro's first major league hit.

The loss snapped Atlanta's four-game winning streak and trimmed the Braves' lead in the NL West to three games over the Giants. Atlanta entered the game having won 31 of its previous 37 games.

Mike Stanton retired the first two batters in the 10th before giving up a pinch-single to Darin

NL ROUNDUP

Jackson. Jeff McKnight followed with a single to right, Jackson holding a 2-0 lead. Steve Broderson then relieved and Navarro, 0-for-11, since being called up, hit a single to right scoring the go-ahead run.

Giants 6, Reds 1: San Francisco stayed on the rebound as Todd Benzenberger homered twice and John Burkett, winless for the last month, pitched six strong innings for the victory in Cincinnati.

On Friday, the Giants got 17 hits to rout the Reds, 13-0, and end the streak. But the Braves also won, 6-0, Ron Gant's run-scoring double in the 10th, giving Atlanta a 2-1 victory over New York.

Phillies 5, Expos 4: In Montreal, Tommy Greene scattered five hits in seven-plus innings, retiring 15 consecutive batters from the third until the eighth, and John Kruk drove in two runs as Philadelphia won for just the ninth time in 25 games.

Montreal, which lost for just the fourth time in 25 games, dropped five games behind the Phillies in the NL East. On Friday, the Expos had moved within four with an 8-7 victory as Delino DeShields hit a sacrifice fly in the 12th.

On Saturday, outfielder Moises Alou of the Expos underwent successful surgery to repair damaged ligaments in his left ankle.

Cubs 6, Marlins 5: Sammy Sosa's run-scoring single in the seventh inning broke a tie as Chicago rallied to beat visiting Florida despite two homers by Orestes Destrade.

Astros 4, Padres 2: Houston's Doug Drabek pitched a six-hitter against visiting San Diego and matched a career-high with 11 strikeouts in his seventh complete game this season.

Cardinals & Pirates 1: Rheel Cormier pitched a six-hitter for his first complete game third year, and Todd Zelle went 3-for-4 with a two-run homer as the Cardinals routed Pittsburgh in St. Louis.

Dodgers 9, Rockies 8: In Denver, Pedro Astacio pitched his second straight shutout as Los Angeles ended Colorado's five-game winning streak.

Florida St. Shuts Down North Carolina

The Associated Press
Before the season, top-ranked Florida State's defense was considered a question mark on a team replete with talent. Now, the Seminoles are so dominating, they can give up seven points in one half and feel like they did a poor job.

In the visiting Seminoles' 33-7 victory Saturday over No. 13 North Carolina, they led by only 10-7 at halftime.

But after the Tar Heels "gained" minus 8 yards to open the third period on three straight running losses, Charlie Ward threw a 33-yard scoring pass and the Seminoles were on their way to a fourth straight triumph.

"This game here showed our character," said Ward, who completed 27 of 41 passes for 303 yards. Mike Thomas entered at quarterback on the next series after Jason Staniock bruised his shoulder, but proceeded to throw a pair of interceptions — one of which led to a field goal and another a 49-yard TD return by linebacker Derrick Brooks.

Brooks, a junior linebacker, now has three touchdowns — one more than the Seminoles have surrendered this year.

The Seminoles committed three turnovers, yielded several big plays on defense and were matched speed-for-speed by North Carolina in the first 30 minutes. Ward even threw his first interception of the season on the first series and Florida State fell behind for the first time since last October.

No. 2 Alabama 43, Arkansas 3: The Crimson Tide (3-0 overall, 2-0 SEC) rolled to its 26th straight victory, breaking the game open with two touchdowns in the final 21 seconds of the first quarter in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Arkansas (2-1, 1-1) was handed its worst loss since a 51-7 defeat to Miami in 1987.

No. 3 Miami 21, Virginia Tech 2: Frank Costa threw for 265 yards and Miami (2-0, 2-0 Big East) forced five turnovers in shutting down visiting Virginia Tech (2-1, 1-1), which gained 675 yards a week ago.

No. 4 Notre Dame 36, Michigan St. 14: The Fighting Irish (3-0) suffered no letdown a week after surprising Michigan. In South Bend, Indiana, Notre Dame rushed for a season-best 269 yards and limited the Spartans (1-1) to 251 yards. The Notre Dame trailed 7-0 early in the game, but then scored 36 unanswered points.

No. 6 Syracuse 21, Texas 21: Pat O'Neill of Syracuse (2-0-1) was wide right on a 33-yard field goal attempt with eight seconds remaining in Austin, Texas. He also was wide right on a 47-yard try with 2:50 remaining. The Longhorns (0-2-1) failed on two desperation pass-attempts in the final seconds.

Tony Cline caught a disputed 5-yard TD pass from Steve Stenstrom with eight seconds left, completing the Cardinal's comeback from a 10-point deficit in the final five minutes in Stanford, California.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

Stenstrom finished with five TD passes, as did Kordell Stewart of the Buffaloes (2-1). Stanford is also 2-1.

No. 9 Florida 41, No. 5 Tennessee 34: The Gators (3-0, 2-0 SEC) extended the nation's second-longest home winning streak to a school-record 20 games and handed Philip Fulmer his first loss as coach of Tennessee (2-1, 1-1). Last-minute starter Danny Wuerffel threw for 231 yards and three touchdowns, helping to negate a 355-yard, five-TD performance by Heath Shuler of the Volunteers.

No. 8 Nebraska 14, UCLA 13: In Pasadena, California, the Corn-

huskers (3-0) didn't run up the points as in the first two games — they were averaging 63 points — but did come from behind to nip the Bruins (0-2).

No. 11 Ohio State 63, Pittsburgh 28: In Pittsburgh, it was another humiliating loss for Coach Johnny Majors, whose Panthers (1-2) allowed 63 points last week. Ohio State (3-0) built a 35-0 lead early in the second quarter and then let its reserves do most of the work.

No. 14 Penn State 31, Iowa 6: Joe Paterno notched his 25th career victory in Penn State's first road game as a member of the Big Ten. The Nittany Lions (3-0, 2-0) sacked Paul Burmeister nine times and intercepted three of his passes, leading to a field goal and two touchdowns. Iowa dropped to 2-1.

No. 5 Arizona 16, Illinois 14: Linebacker Sean Harris and lineman Jim Hoffman each returned fumbles for TDs in Champaign,

Illinois. The Wildcats (3-0), with the nation's top-ranked defense, scored both touchdowns after Illinois (2-2) quarterback Scott Weaver fumbled when sacked.

No. 16 Texas A&M 73, Missouri 6: In College Station, Texas, Rodney Thomas and Leeland McElroy each rushed for three TDs and Corey Pullig completed 15 of 22 passes for 186 yards and two touchdowns as the Aggies (2-1) bounced back from a loss to Oklahoma.

No. 19 BYU 27, Colorado St. 22: Jamal Willis ran for two touchdowns and John Walsh was 29-of-45 for 532 yards for BYU (3-0, 3-0 WAC) in Fort Collins, Colorado. The Buffaloes (1-2, 1-1) were hurt by mistakes by their special teams.

No. 21 California 58, Temple 0: The Golden Bears (3-0) dominated every phase of the game, rolling up 430 yards of offense and holding Temple (1-1) to 99 in Philadelphia. Cal scored four touchdowns in a

span of 4:38 of the first quarter.

Northwestern 22, No. 22 Boston College 21: In Evanston, Illinois, Len Williams threw an 8-yard touchdown pass to Lee Gissendanner with 4:28 to play and Dennis Lundy ran for the 2-point conversion for the Wildcats (1-1). Boston College (0-2) had a chance to win, but a 40-yard field goal attempt by David Gordon went wide right with 1:07 remaining.

Louisville 35, No. 23 Arizona State 17: In Louisville, Kentucky, Jeff Brohm threw for two touchdowns, ran for one and passed for a career-high 331 yards to give Louisville (3-0) its best start since 1972.

No. 24 Wisconsin 28, Iowa State 7: The Badgers (3-0) played to their first sellout crowd (77,745) since 1985 and held the Cyclones (1-2) scoreless until the final play of the game. Brent Moss scored three touchdowns and gained 104 yards on 21 carries.

Mansell Triumphs To Take Indy Title

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NAZARETH, Pennsylvania — Nigel Mansell of Britain on Sunday became the third man to win both an IndyCar and a Formula One title, passing Paul Tracy on the 47th lap and running away to a dominating victory in the Bosch Spark Plug Grand Prix.

Scott Goodyear finished second, nearly a full lap back, while Tracy finished third and Robby Gordon fourth.

Mansell, 40, joined Mario Andretti and Emerson Fittipaldi as those who have conquered both premier open-wheeled, open-cockpit racing series. Mansell is the first to do so in consecutive years and the first IndyCar rookie to win the title. Fittipaldi, the only driver with a chance to overtake Mansell for the title, clinched the championship for Mansell by finishing fifth, two places below where he would have had to finish to send the title chase to the final race, in two weeks at Laguna Seca in Monterey, California.

"I dedicate the championship to the boys of the Newman-Hass team," Mansell said, wiping tears from his eyes. "The mechanics, they all did just an outstanding job all year long."

"It's a very emotional moment



Nigel Mansell, in rainy Nazareth, Pennsylvania, said he had signed a new contract to drive for the Newman-Hass Racing team.

for me," he said just before hugging the team's owner, Carl Haas.

"You can see the friendship in the family of the team," he added.

"I just love racing and I like this kind of racing," Mansell said. "It's just pure racing."

Fittipaldi had the lead for the first 11 laps but handling difficulties created problems after his initial success.

"Nigel drove a beautiful race," Fittipaldi said. "We were able to take the lead but then we started losing balance, the track changed."

The 200-lap race on the 1-mile (1.6-kilometer) oval was completed

without any yellow flags, but Fittipaldi said it didn't matter.

"Just the way both cars were balanced, it would have been difficult to catch him," he said, referring to Mansell.

Starting from pole position, Mansell allowed himself to be passed at the start by Fittipaldi and Tracy, his teammate.

But he gradually settled into a groove and began to reel in the leaders over the opening 40 laps before brilliantly passing them under braking.

Mansell's win capped a special weekend for him and his team as he had agreed a new two-year contract on Friday to stay with them.

The actor Paul Newman, the team's owner, said: "It has been such an exciting year for us all and I take my hat off to Nigel. I can hardly believe what he has done."

"Now we have got him for another two years," he added. "I know we have some awful good racing ahead of us."

Mansell not only won, but he also led most laps on his way to his fifth victory of the year and his

astonishing third in four outings on the daunting oval.

Victory lifted him beyond all his championship rivals with 191 points. Fittipaldi has 166, with Tracy third on 136.

Haas, the Chicago entrepreneur who fronts the race team, said Mansell had agreed to a "long-term contract, extending through at least the 1995 Indy car season."

No details were announced, but it was learned that the contract calls for an annual retainer of \$5 million plus a percentage of prize money and incentives through at least the first two years.

(AP, Reuters)

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From Baron of Gore to Cultural Hero

By Joan Dupont

TORONTO — Tell David Cronenberg that "M. Butterfly" is perhaps his most disturbing movie to date and watch his eyes gleam behind his black-rimmed glasses. "Oh good," he says. Disturbance is his domain. The prodigious maker of Canada's first horror movies — "Shivers," "Scanners," "Videodrome," "The Brood" — he used to be known as the Baron of Gore in his town, offending the community with violent explorations of transmutation and transsexuality.

Now the cult director who made women into mutants, men into flies and babies into killer broods has become a cultural hero in his hometown. "The Strange Objects of David Cronenberg's Desire," an exhibition of drawings, objects, and creatures from his films is at the Royal Ontario Museum, and the Festival of Festivals opened with a gala presentation of "M. Butterfly."

If you ask Cronenberg what was personal to him in the story of a French diplomat who falls in love with a Chinese opera diva who turns out to be a man, he says, with a poker face, "I am a Chinese transvestite. Well no, it's not autobiographical in the strict sense, but when you make movies, you become all the characters and you end up having empathy for people with whom you might not want to have dinner. When I read David Hwang's screenplay, I felt it was thematically connected with my work; that's why I wanted to do it."

Adapted from Hwang's play, which was based on a real story, "M. Butterfly" may seem an uncharacteristic choice for a director who, although he has moved from the horror genre to a more high tech tooling of his craft and effects, has mostly worked from his own material and has never filmed outside Canada. It's a Hollywood production, shot on location in China. Although there are no special effects and just a drop of blood at the end, it is undoubtedly a Cronenberg film: ominous, claustrophobic, with a shadowy Orwellian ambience.

"After 'Dead Ringers' and 'Naked Lunch,' each of which took three years to make, I wanted to jump off the bridge a little sooner," he says. "I asked my agent to see what was around Hollywood that was a little fringed. He met David Geffen, who was producing 'M. Butterfly' for Warner Brothers. 'I convinced him I should do the film.' Peter Weir and Stephen Frear had been considered and Cronenberg says he's sure he wasn't even on the list. "For me," he adds, "M. Butterfly" is a mainstream movie; for Warner Brothers, it's a low budget risky art film."

Filming in the back streets of Beijing with Jeremy Irons, who plays the duped diplomat, and John Lone, who plays the diva, proved an inventive process every inch of the way, from getting permits to searching close-up cinematic solutions to scenes that were merely suggested on stage. "This is not a politically correct film for the Chinese because they are not spies and no homosexuals in China, and this movie is about a homosexual spy, so the official attitude was, don't tell us what it's about and we don't have to say no — which is, of course, the theme of this movie."

Cronenberg, an old soldier in battles with censors and moral majority advocates, is quick to point out that China has no monopoly on puritanism. "The play was banned because it was in Georgia, which makes you think that it's one thing to think about these things in New York City and another to think about them in Georgia."

Working with Hwang in China, they made changes in



John Lone and Jeremy Irons in a scene from "M. Butterfly."

the script. "Because David knew only Hong Kong and was brought up as a Westerner, he had misconceptions about China that he discovered along the way. From the start, he was willing to play, ready to do something different from theater. John Lone is a child of the Peking Opera because he had no parents — which has affected his whole life of opera — from age 10, the opera became his home, his introduction to the world of art and artifice. He had never played a woman's role and it was scary for him to return to Beijing and perform as a star."

"The Chinese say that there is no such thing as a Chinese spy; it is your duty to inform, especially anything to do with foreigners. So John's character is not a professional spy; it's more that she is attracted to this man who reacts to her as a woman, she is flattered — she's a performer and he's buying her performance. Once she's caught in this forbidden relationship with the foreigner, she somehow falls in love, if not with the real man, with her version of him. So it's artifice upon artifice."

One disturbing level of this relationship is the inference that all relationships are like that. "It's my contention that we invent everything; in the movie, you see it happening before your eyes. These people are writing the opera of their lives, creating their version of China and inventing their own sexuality, which is not most people's sexuality. It's a strange love story, but in a way, they're the ideal couple."

If people make up their lives and make up their love stories, what is real?

"I think that active will and creative invention is what's real, and I think people want there to be something that is more of an absolute — they want to be able to say, this is

normal, this is real. David's play was banned in Georgia because they said we will not support alternate lifestyles with public funding; there you have people desperate for an absolute. But there is no absolute."

Cronenberg feels that his own fascination with alternate lifestyles came to him growing up in Toronto in the '50s. "My sense that all is not as it seems was originally presented to me as a kid. The times in Toronto were heavy with a sort of Scottish Presbyterian ethos. That's why rock 'n' roll was so important; it told us about a whole other way of life. We didn't have black musicians in Toronto, we didn't have black anything. So that's what my fascination comes from. I've played with these existential themes before in the political arena, in the scientific and medical arenas. People probably want me to say, I'm really gay and I haven't come out yet; I wish it were that simple."

The objects of David Cronenberg's desire have always been strange — "teledrums" that transform matter, "Mugwumps" that spout horns, Smith-Corona typewriters that melt down — and he has long had a flirtation with a rare species of hermaphrodite butterfly. Just as strange, perhaps, is that this passionate observer of metamorphosis and the mind-body split, a director who has always been avant-garde, should accidentally collide with a mega-trend. The shooting of "M. Butterfly" coincided with that of Chen Kaige's "Farewell to My Concubine," another bizarre love story, and comparisons with Neil Jordan's "The Crying Game" are inevitable.

Joan Dupont is a Paris-based writer specializing in the arts.

LANGUAGE

The Linguacrip Speedup Syndrome

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — It began with initials, that deliberate shortening of names and phrases by way of initial caps (a clip of "initial capital letters"). There is no clipping penalty in professional writing. Government agencies known by their initials were attacked in the 1936 All London campaign: "Up With All Down With the Alphabet" was a slogan that went nowhere, as FDR — whose initials are better known than his whole name — swamped the GOP, which most new Republicans don't know stands for "Grand Old Party."

To the question "What is PMS?" the answer is sometimes "Why the hell are you asking me that!" but that question is more coolly answered, "Premenstrual syndrome," a periodic manifestation of irritability or sensitivity; many users of the initials have half-forgotten the full term. Similarly, a generation ago, some complained of "PCR," or post-coital remorse, but now nobody remembers the initials or the phrase or even the feeling.

Troubled by FDA? Nancy Evans, insightful editor in chief of the new magazine Family Life, features a column of Family Facts that includes this caution to unrestrained huggers: "The worst thing parents can do to embarrass 11-year-olds is to engage in PDA's," which the magazine usefully defines as "public displays of affection."

Whether initials are used to save space or to exhibit insiderhood, they soon gain a life, or meaning, of their own. Consider how the word cow, which is just a few letters on a page, comes to be treated as the referent — the mooing, often discontented animal itself. But just as the word is not the referent, as Alfred Korzybski taught semanticists, the initials are not the phrase. The representative is not the thing.

If the FBI believes in a defector code-named Fedora and the CIA credits Top Hat, those code names may reflect the differences that the letter I stands for — investigation in the first instance, intelligence in the CIA's case. The initials "FBI" have connotations and resonances that the full name does not have; an arresting agent could get himself

killed by shouting the full "Federal Bureau of Investigation — freeze!"

Condensation can lead to confusion when initials form an acronym, or pronounceable word. Members of the Squad Squad, shock troops of RARE — Readers Against Redundant Error — have complained about the "VAT tax."

(Mostly they fulminate about safe haven — there are no unsafe havens — but the "Value Added Tax" comes in second.) "How much is the VAT?" can inquire about the tax on an item or the price of a container in which to hold missionaries.

Another cause of accelerated language shortening, or linguacrip, is highway signage. We no longer slowly tootle along the road reading the series of rhyming Burma-Shave signs (Whatever happened to Burma-Shave? For that matter, whatever happened to Burma?) Now we zip along at a minimum of 55 mph (those initials stand for "miles per hour" but for some obscure reason are not capitalized) and have to snatch our information from signs at a glance. Ever try to read a roadside historical marker? Driving into Martinsburg, West Virginia, I start to read a roadside sign about the home of "Belle Boyd, Confederate Spy," whose father had something to do with the founding of the place, originally Boydsville, but I never get to the next line because, if I slow down, the guy behind me will play me into the Blue Ridge Factory Outlet.

As a result, we have linguacrip highway messages. I have two inflatable dummies set up in the back seat when the "HOV lane" is activated. That's because I have independently learned that HOV stands for "high occupancy vehicle," and a lane is reserved for these civic-minded, traffic-reducing car poolers.

"While driving to Baltimore for a meeting of the American Society of Neurophysiologic Monitoring," writes Dr. Alan D. Legatt of the Montefiore Medical Center in the Bronx, "I passed a road sign with the message 'No HAZMATs on the approach to a bridge.' I briefly wondered whether this was a harbinger of a new type of ethnic cleansing, but then I realized that

hazmas was an abbreviation for "hazardous materials."

Having returned from ASNM — we all know what that outfit is — Dr. Legatt observes: "Many abbreviations have been used to fit messages onto road signs with as few characters as possible, so that the letters will be large and legible from a distance. Some of these are less comprehensible than others, and the results can be humorous or misleading."

That is surely a problem with highway signs. Linguacrip irregulars are invited to send samples to Linguacrip, NYT Washington Bureau, 1627 Eye St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Signs on approaches to bridges have always been disconcerting, shortened or not; I recall a despairing sign on the Triborough Bridge in New York in the '50s: "In event of nuclear attack, driver off bridge," which not every driver interpreted as meaning "drive to the end of the bridge."

At least we linguacripers communicate verbally, relying on the signs and sounds of the English language. We are not in the same league with the semiotics who have introduced global sign language to signs and universally understood icons to computer users. No is no longer an answer; no is now a circle with a line through it, accompanied by a little picture of a truck, or a honking horn, or the symbol for whatever activity is proscribed.

I will now send this copy to my editor by modem. I am calling up my Windows menu. Lo! I am offered a screenful of little pictures, icons understandable to any child in any country. "File Manager" is a two-drawer file; the fax modem symbol is a rural mailbox. Words? Feh! Pictures are all. Speeded-up discourse is progress of a sort, but presents a danger: a people speaking in initials, and — silent as mice — pointing to things rather than using representational sounds.

New York Times Service

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Page 6

WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Asia	Africa	North America	Latin America	Middle East	Oceania
<p>High Low W High Low W</p> <p>London 20/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Paris 19/10 16/8 16/8</p> <p>Rome 21/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Moscow 18/10 15/8 15/8</p> <p>Beijing 21/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Tokyo 21/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Delhi 21/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>London 20/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Paris 19/10 16/8 16/8</p> <p>Rome 21/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Moscow 18/10 15/8 15/8</p> <p>Beijing 21/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Tokyo 21/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Delhi 21/12 18/10 18/10</p>	<p>High Low W High Low W</p> <p>London 20/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Paris 19/10 16/8 16/8</p> <p>Rome 21/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Moscow 18/10 15/8 15/8</p> <p>Beijing 21/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Tokyo 21/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Delhi 21/12 18/10 18/10</p>	<p>High Low W High Low W</p> <p>London 20/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Paris 19/10 16/8 16/8</p> <p>Rome 21/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Moscow 18/10 15/8 15/8</p> <p>Beijing 21/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Tokyo 21/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Delhi 21/12 18/10 18/10</p>	<p>High Low W High Low W</p> <p>London 20/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Paris 19/10 16/8 16/8</p> <p>Rome 21/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Moscow 18/10 15/8 15/8</p> <p>Beijing 21/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Tokyo 21/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Delhi 21/12 18/10 18/10</p>	<p>High Low W High Low W</p> <p>London 20/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Paris 19/10 16/8 16/8</p> <p>Rome 21/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Moscow 18/10 15/8 15/8</p> <p>Beijing 21/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Tokyo 21/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Delhi 21/12 18/10 18/10</p>	<p>High Low W High Low W</p> <p>London 20/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Paris 19/10 16/8 16/8</p> <p>Rome 21/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Moscow 18/10 15/8 15/8</p> <p>Beijing 21/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Tokyo 21/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Delhi 21/12 18/10 18/10</p>	<p>High Low W High Low W</p> <p>London 20/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Paris 19/10 16/8 16/8</p> <p>Rome 21/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Moscow 18/10 15/8 15/8</p> <p>Beijing 21/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Tokyo 21/12 18/10 18/10</p> <p>Delhi 21/12 18/10 18/10</p>

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- Leo's digs
- Cheers' role
- Gilbons, e.g.
- Cornio Johnson
- Crustaceans of Prague's Rabbi Low
- The "fat lady" herself
- Singly
- Ready for business
- Chihuahua chapeau

DOWN

- Tendency
- proprietor (fish-store owner?)
- Rabbit's relative
- Noisy casino section
- There's one up north and down south
- Joey
- patrice (patroniser)
- March man
- Be sorry

STAFFS SCRAPPER
TUNEUP SCRAPPER
STANZA UNCOILED
DESERT ANI
TREES GO STRAP
HOLD DEE HOOD
ICE BERT ELATE
WAVEOFFHETURE
PEARL ENOS TIA
VEE MUG QUES
LIBERATOR PUSSY
ERA AMELITA
DELEGATE ORIDES
ONETOTEN GENEVA
NERDIEST ESTEEM

33 All-out Vegas play

37 "Magic," 1948 song

38 Put 2 and 2 together

39 Wild cereal

40 Fairway mound

41 Laming

42 Boom buddies

43 Some bellies?

44 N.Y. city and bread

45 Feast commemorating the Exodus

46 Lesson

47 Many

48 Fielding rarity

49 Many Mary

50 Goddesses including Irene

51 Women's magazine

52 Tea-leaf prognosticator?

53 It goes with love and honor

54 Hitched

55 Where Luang Prabang is

56 Tucson river

57 List entry

58 Soak up again

59 Dama

60 Mixture

61 Ad (advertisement)

62 Marcellos Mrs.

63 Idolize

64 Organ tube

65 Level

66 Walkid consultant

67 Jog

68 Pick up the dinner check

69 Bassville beast

70 As well

71 Thweacked

72 A real heel

73 Skin openings

74 Father of Pans

75 Dad's sisters

76 Diamond of crime

77 Mine entrance

78 Sal and caustic

79 Workers, collectively

80 Redact

81 Proverbs

82 Wiesel or Siegmeyer

83 Winged peace symbol

84 Man of Principle

85 Satisfy a loan

86 "I want for

87 Bargain time

88 Ogded

89 Even if, clipped

90 Flich

"I wonder if the little guy had fun today?"



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BAHRAIN	800-001	*LIECHTENSTEIN	155-00-11
BELGIUM	078-11-0010	LITHUANIA	80196
BULGARIA	00-1800-0010	LUXEMBOURG	0-800-0111
CAPE VERDE ISLANDS	112	*MALAY*	101-1992
CROATIA*	99-38-0011	*MALTA	0800-890-110
*CYPRUS	006-90010	*MONACO	190-0011
CZECH REP.	00-420-00101	*NETHERLANDS	06-022-9111
*DENMARK	8001-0010	NIGERIA (Special 16-Minute Telephone Location)	
*EGYPT (CAIRO)	510-0200	*NORWAY	050-12011
FINLAND	9800-100-10	POLAND	00-010-480-0111
FRANCE	190-0011	PORTUGAL	05017-1-288
*GABON	000-001	ROMANIA	01-800-4288
*GAMBIA	00111	*RUSSIA (MOSCOW)	155-5042
GERMANY**	0130-0010	*SAN MARINO	172-1011
GHANA	0191	SAUDI ARABIA*	1-800-100
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*ICELAND	999-001	*SWITZERLAND	155-00-11
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